FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

# Daily Report

# Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-94-240
Wednesday
14 December 1994

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

# Daily Report
## Central Eurasia

*FBIS-SOV-94-240* *14 December 1994*

CONTENTS

**INTERREGIONAL AFFAIRS**

Article Condemns 'Aggressive' Russian Policy *[MOLOD UKRAYINY 2 Dec]* ..... 1
ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 14 Dec ..... 3

**RUSSIA INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

U.S. Hopes for 'Minimum Bloodshed' in Chechnya *[IZVESTIYA 14 Dec]* ..... 5
Army Considers Joint Exercises With U.S. *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 6
Pacific Border Official Requests MSD Meeting *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 6

**RUSSIA NATIONAL AFFAIRS**

Chechnya Rejects Dropping Independence Claims *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 7
Chechnya Talks Hinge on Timing of Withdrawal, Disarmament *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 15 Dec]* ..... 7
Chechen Official Tells AFP Talks With Russia 'Over' *[AFP]* ..... 7
Chernomyrdin Interviewed on Chechnya *[Moscow TV]* ..... 8
Reaffirms Official Stance *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 14 Dec]* ..... 9
Yeltsin: Conflict Will Not 'Spill Over' *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 11
Yeltsin Aide: Chechnya Impeachment Moves Will Fail *[INTERFAX]* ..... 11
Deputy Views Emergency Law as 'Appropriate' *[INTERFAX]* ..... 11
Kostikov Denies Kremlin Split on Chechnya *[Moscow Radio]* ..... 12
Kostikov: Yeltsin Meeting With Gore Possible *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 12
Official Dispels Myth of 'War Party' *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 12
Government Notes 'Solidarity,' No 'Reshuffles' *[INTERFAX]* ..... 13
Dudayev Forces Resist Yeltsin's Deadline *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 13
Prosecutor on 'Blatant' Constitutional Violations *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 14 Dec]* ..... 14
Kozyrev on Break From Russia's Choice *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 14
Supports Use of Force *[INTERFAX]* ..... 14
Military Takes Action Without Informing Kremlin *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 14 Dec]* ..... 15
Soskovets Details Field Strength in Chechnya *[INTERFAX]* ..... 15
Tasks of Government Commissions on Chechnya Outlined *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 14 Dec]* ..... 15
Officials Link Aid With Continued Resistance *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 16
Communist Party Protests Russian Chechnya Involvement *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Dec]* ..... 16
Moscow Submits New Draft Protocol at Talks With Chechnya *[INTERFAX]* ..... 17
Civilian Control of Chechen Operations 'Eroding' *[IZVESTIYA 15 Dec]* ..... 17

**Federal Assembly**

Federal Assembly Chronology: Late Oct-Nov 1994 *[FBIS Media Note]* ..... 18
FOREIGN POLICY AND ARMS CONTROL ..... 18
CIS ..... 18
MILITARY AND SECURITY ISSUES ..... 18
POLITICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES ..... 19
ECONOMIC POLICY ..... 20
RUSSIAN REGIONAL ISSUES ..... 20
MEDIA ISSUES ..... 20
Duma Committee Discusses Chechnya Crisis *[INTERFAX]* ..... 21
Russia's Choice Faction Against Yeltsin Impeachment *[INTERFAX]* ..... 21
Deputies Formulate Policy on Chechnya *[INTERFAX]* ..... 21
Duma Declares Amnesty for North Caucasus Fighters *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 21
Text of Federation Council Decree on Chechnya *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 14 Dec]* ..... 22
Duma Demands Information on Losses in Chechnya *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 22

### Regional Affairs

Chechen Delegation 'Ready To Sign' Russian Terms *[Mosocw TV]* ..... 23
Dudayev: Russia's Fate Depends on Chechnya Conflict *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 23
Dudayev's Troops Shelled by Russians North of Groznyy *[Moscow Radio]* ..... 23
Dudayev Calls Talks a 'Farce,' Urges Caucacus To Rise *[INTERFAX]* ..... 23
Aide: Dudayev Seeks Chechen Defense, Not War *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 24
Russian Tanks in Chechnya Fire on Polish Radio Team *[Warsaw Radio]* ..... 24
'Difficult Conditions' Hamper Progress of Troop Columns *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 24
Russian Troops Ordered To Seal Off Groznyy *[Moscow Radio]* ..... 25
Reportedly Continue Advance *[INTERFAX]* ..... 25
Russian Planes Attack Central Groznyy, Casualties Reported *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 25
Groznyy Quits Talks; 'Cannot Accept Russian Terms' *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 25
Groznyy Delegation Returns Home *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 26
Groznyy Announces 2 Russian Helicopters Shot Down *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 26
Military Sources Deny Reports *[Radiostantsiya Ekho Moskvy 14 Dec]* ..... 26
Situation Around Groznyy Reported 'Calm' *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 26
Russian Delegate Denies Chechen Side Quit Talks *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 27
Tatarstan Parties Support Chechens *[Moscow Radio]* ..... 27
Working Document on Chechnya Outlined; No Agreement Reached *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 27
Chechen Headquarters Reports Clashes With Russian Forces *[INTERFAX]* ..... 28
Chechens Use Grad MLRS Against Russian Forces Near Groznyy *[INTERFAX]* ..... 28
Nationalities Minister Yegorov Portrayed as Champion of War
*[MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI 11-18 Dec]* ..... 28
'Tens of Thousands' Volunteer To Fight Russia *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 14 Dec]* ..... 29
Combat Operations 'Suspended' by Chechen Side *[IZVESTIYA 14 Dec]* ..... 29

## UKRAINE

### International Affairs

Baku Offers Energy Independence *[Kiev International]* ..... 31
Kuchma Sends Message to 'Arafat *[URYADOVYY KURYER 13 Dec]* ..... 31

### National Affairs

Commission Approves President's Power Bill *[UNIAR]* ..... 31
Moroz Calls for Withdrawal *[UNIAN]* ..... 31
Statehood Leader Calls For Military Coup *[INTELNEWS]* ..... 32
Deputy Yemets Previews Constitutional Debate *[KYYIVSKA PRAVDA 8 Dec]* ..... 32
Franchuk Wants Kiev, Moscow To Pay for Bases *[UNIAR]* ..... 33
Production Begins on new Aircraft *[INTELNEWS]* ..... 34
Chernobyl Undergoes 10 Days of Repairs *[UNIAN]* ..... 34
Power Situation Worsens in Kharkov *[VREMYA 6 Dec]* ..... 34
Oblast Leader on Agricultural, Power Reform *[UKRAYINA MOLODA 6 Dec]* ..... 35

## WESTERN REGION

### Belarus

Lukashenka Reaffirms Election Pledges *[INTERFAX]* ..... 38
Official Clarifies Position on NATO, CIS *[ZVYAZDA 10 Dec]* ..... 38
Hanchar 'Sheds Light' on Resignation *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Dec]* ..... 39
Lukashenka: Resignation 'Dishonest' *[INTERFAX]* ..... 39
Foreign Ministry Views Chechnya With 'Anxiety' *[Minsk Radio]* ..... 40
ODPB Faction Favors Close Russian Relations *[VECHERNIY MINSK 30 Nov]* ..... 40
Chyhir Sees IMF, World Bank Credits Likely *[BELAPAN]* ..... 41
Presents 1995 Economic Forecast *[BELAPAN]* ..... 41
Inflation, Ruble Difficulty Expected *[INTERFAX]* ..... 42
Part of World Bank Loan Pays Energy Debt *[INTERFAX]* ..... 42

## CENTRAL ASIA

### Kazakhstan

Parliament Decision Warns Russia on Chechnya *[INTERFAX]* ..... 43
Nazarbayev: CSCE Memo Guarantee's Sovereignty *[INTERFAX]* ..... 43
Prime Minister on Plan To Start CIS Integration *[INTERFAX]* ..... 43
Tokayev Signs Citizenship, Residency Accord in Moscow *[INTERFAX]* ..... 43
Russians Pay Partly in Hard Currency For Coal *[Almaty Radio]* ..... 44
Government Approves Foreign Investment in Coal Industry
*[YEGEMEN KAZAKHSTAN 8 Dec]* ..... 44
Restrictions on Power Supply to Northern Region *[Almaty TV]* ..... 44
Presidential Representative Resigns Over Charges *[Almaty TV]* ..... 44
Press Officer Reappointed Presidential Aide *[Almaty Radio]* ..... 44

### Kyrgyzstan

Akayev Decrees Coincident Local, Parliamentary Elections *[INTERFAX]* ..... 45
President Akayev Visits Naryn Oblast *[Bishkek Radio]* ..... 45
Program To Stem Emigration of Ethnic Germans *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 45
Economic Agreement Signed With Iranian Province *[EKHO OSHA 8 Dec]* ..... 45

### Tajikistan

Republic Joins International Finance Corporation *[Dushanbe Radio]* ..... 45
Foreign Ministry Concerned Over Border Situation *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 46
Russian Foreign Ministry Issues Demand To Opposition *[Dushanbe Radio]* ..... 46
Attack on Russian Soldiers Condemned *[Dushanbe Radio]* ..... 46

### Turkmenistan

Niyazov Stresses Importance of Ties With Russia *[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 1 Dec]* ..... 47
President Fires Head of State Tax Inspectorate *[TURKMEN PRESS]* ..... 48
Parliamentary Election Results Reported *[INTERFAX]* ..... 48
Cabinet Studies Election Results *[TURKMEN PRESS]* ..... 48

### Uzbekistan

Karimov Receives U.S. Ambasador to Tajikistan *[Tashkent Radio]* ..... 49
Deputy Premier Receives World Bank Official *[Tashkent TV]* ..... 49

## CAUCASUS

### Armenia

Armenia Considers Chechnya Russian Internal Affair *[SNARK]* ..... 50
Officials Return From Georgian Transportation Talks *[Yerevan Radio]* ..... 50
Nagorno-Karabakh Exchanges POW's With Azerbaijan *[SNARK]* ..... 50
'Karabakh Republic' Security Chief Nominated *[NOYAN TAPAN]* ..... 50

### Azerbaijan

Aliyev on Prospects for Peace With Armenia *[MAGYAR NEMZET 10 Nov]* ..... 50
Iran's Ties With Armenia Discussed Unfavorably *[TURAN]* ..... 52
Hasanov Visits Iran's Majles Speaker *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 52
POWs Exchanged in Nagorno-Karabakh *[INTERFAX]* ..... 52

### Georgia

Abkhazia Ready To Assist Chechnya *[Radio Rossii]* ..... 53
Abkhazian Armed Forces Placed on Alert *[INTERFAX]* ..... 53

East European CDU Holds Congress in Tbilisi *[KAVKASIONI 29 Nov]* ..... 53
New Political Organization Founded in Georgia *[SAKINFORM]* ..... 55
'Catastrophic' Bread Shortages in Abkhazia *[Tbilisi Radio]* ..... 55

## BALTIC STATES

### Estonia

Parliament Protests 'Russian Aggression' in Chechnya *[Tallinn Radio]* ..... 56
Luik on Riigikogu Discussion of Chechnya Situation *[Tallinn Radio]* ..... 56
Fate of Russian Cash Rubles Explained *[Tallinn Radio]* ..... 56
Army Mobile Communication Equipment From Israel Expected *[BNS]* ..... 56
1994 Considered 'Successful' for Foreign Policy *[ETA]* ..... 57

### Lithuania

Brazauskas, Belgian Official Discuss NATO Expansion *[Vilnius Radio]* ..... 57
Prospective Date for EU Membership Set for 2000 *[Vilnius Radio]* ..... 58
Belarusian Prime Minister Arrives for Talks *[Vilnius Radio]* ..... 58
Slezevicius Discusses Economic Links *[Vilnius Radio]* ..... 58
Border Delimitation, Transit Talks *[BNS]* ..... 59
Peaceful Outcome in Chechnya Supported *[ITAR-TASS]* ..... 59
Swedish Court Sentences Nuclear Blackmailer *[BNS]* ..... 59

## Article Condemns 'Aggressive' Russian Policy

*AU1312133994 Kiev MOLOD UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 2 Dec 94 p 2*

[Article by Yuriy Bryazgunov: "Migration as a Means of Coercion From the East"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Like on command, many Russian mass media have, almost simultaneously, carried materials on problems of migration of the Russian-speaking population to its historical homeland. Everything started with a vociferous campaign that advertised far-reaching plans for resettling 25 million former residents of the Russian Federation from the territories of former Union republics. Top-level leaders became involved in the campaign. Parliamentary hearings "On the Situation of Our Compatriots (?!—Yu. B.) Abroad" were organized and a special scientific and practical conference under the same name were held in Moscow. Almost 300 delegates from Russian communities of presently free countries were brought there. All of a sudden, they were faced with a dilemma: Either to propose that Russia put pressure upon its former colonies, so that Russian-speaking citizens of those countries would not feel like returning to Mother Russia, or concentrate upon the mass resettlement of those citizens under its wing. A combination of both variants was agreed upon—to send some of the people to nonchernozem [nonblack earth infertile] areas or to the Far East and to keep others in the independent countries. Perhaps, in order to be always able to interfere into internal affairs of the sovereign states.

The propaganda show is continually boosted. Writer Solzhenitsyn shed tears during his Duma speech about "the 25 million abandoned compatriots." This is on the verge to absurdity: K. Zatulin, chairman of the Duma Committee for Issues of the CIS and Ties With Compatriots, stated that, during work on a new law on elections in the Russian Federation, he will insist that the right to vote and to be elected be granted not only to those persons who have the citizenship of the former USSR, but also to Russian citizens (!) who reside in CIS countries and in the Baltics. Moreover, the voting must be held in their own separate constituencies on those sovereign territories.

If, however, the former colonies and presently, at last, free countries, refuse to accept such aggressive conditions imposed upon them by what, not so long ago, used to be the big brother, then, proceeding from the usual right of the strong, Russia will be ready to apply corresponding punitive measures. For example, the Duma is drafting a law on granting most favored status in trade to foreign states. The law provides for economic sanctions for failure to comply with such demands primarily by so-called nearby foreign countries.

Why is all of this so peremptorily declared and imposed? Where is the root of such belligerence? Why was all this hullabaloo raised at all? In order to comprehend the origin of this problem, let us analyze it retrospectively.

It is not accidentally that the accent in this unprecedented demographic aggression is being placed on the discrimination against Russians as an ethnic entity. The history of existence of the totalitarian bolshevik regime (and of czarism) is full of facts of genocide against enslaved ethnic minorities. During the 1930's alone, as a result of forced deportations, almost 2.2 million people were moved to Siberia, to the north, and to the Far East from the lands where they had lived from times immemorial. During the postwar period, hundreds of thousands of people from Western Ukraine alone were resettled in Kazakhstan and Gutab [as published] as a reprisal for their armed resistance to Russian invaders. Later, migration started in the framework of various campaigns—the opening up of virgin lands, when young and highly educated manpower was moved to uncultivated steppes. There were Abakan-Tayshet, Bratsk, the Baykal-Amur Trunk Line.... Millions of dynamic and talented young people were dispatched to those territories that Moscow, rather than the Union republics, needed. Russians rushed in as a powerful stream to occupy the places vacated by them.... According to V. Kotov, an expert at the Independent Institute of Sociohistorical problems at Moscow State University, just over the period between 1961 and 1975, more than 1.3 million people left Russia. It is precisely this fact that the organizers of the propaganda show are trying to conceal when they lament before the whole world about the discrimination against Russian-speakers. Yet another reason is the crisis situation in the Russian economy.

The uproar around the future resettlement to the "historical homeland" of 25 million ethnic Russians is nothing other than bluffing and striving to create an image, as the French put it, of proud, but poor. Russia is unable to feed its own army, as is pointed to by the fact of death by starvation in a military unit in Solovki, not to mention the many million-strong army of paupers who ran away from interethnic conflicts in former colonies. Conflicts that were, incidentally, generated by that same colonial policy pursued by the former empire. The unfortunate refugees are only reaping the fruits of the years of rule by the Kremlin "dreamers."

The situation is becoming further complicated for the Kremlin by the fact that mainly migrants with a high educational and professional level arrive in Russia. They expect standards of living not lower than what they enjoyed in the former colonies, where they occupied high administrative and management positions. The center never trusted the indigenous population and gave key posts mainly to Russians. They are now becoming a factor of increased tension, because they demand gratitude for their previous "exploits" in the name of the "motherland." This is precisely what cannot be ensured for them, since it is becoming increasingly more difficult even for long-time Russian citizens to survive in the conditions of collapse of the no-less loudly proclaimed

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

reforms, this year's poor harvest, the huge external debt, and the catastrophic decline in oil extraction, which normally accounted for the main part of the currency revenues.

On the other hand, and this is the third reason, the influx of migrants into Russia creates a terrible crime-breeding situation in the Federation. Where they form a dense population, there is immediately tension in the indigenous population's attitude to migrants. The newcomers need housing and employment, something with which local citizens also have problems, so that they do not want competitors. In turn, the shortage of housing and the absence of work and of social guarantees push the migrants to violations of law. According to the data of the Moscow Independent Association of Sociologists, migrants from Central Asia and the Caucasus account for almost 70 percent of cases of murder in the gold-domed capital proper. They account for more than 90 percent of armed robberies in Russia's large cities, up to 80 percent of attacks leading to death, and up to 65 percent of rape cases.

There is yet another factor in Moscow's attempts to stir up the problem of migration of Russian-speakers that our northern neighbor prefers not to mention. It is the fact that ethnic Russians who presently reside in young independent countries are not really enthusiastic... about returning to the land of their forefathers. On 14 October, the Russian program of Radio Liberty reported that 80 percent of the Russian-speaking population in the three Baltic states are doing everything possible to remain in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia forever.

Let me also quote other statistical data. In 1992, Russian-speaking migrants mainly arrived in Russia from those same Central Asia and the Caucasus where wars were in progress and from the Baltics. For example, 37,800 persons left Azerbaijan and 2,700 persons returned to it. Consequently, the balance "in favor" of Russia constituted 35,000 new fellow citizens, who again found themselves in their native non-chernozem areas, Kuzbass, and Amur Region. Russia has such a balance with 12 former Union republics. It is only in Ukraine and in Belarus that the pattern is the opposite: In 1992, the number of persons who left our state for Russia was 124,600 and the number of arrivals from Russia to Ukraine was 136,900. Thus, 12,270 more persons left the neighboring state for ours. From Russia to Belarus, 24,700 persons returned, while 20,100 persons, or 4,600 less, crossed the eastern border. There, generally unforeseen processes started. According to that same Radio Liberty, Filipp Sidorskiy, Russian ambassador in Uzbekistan, acknowledges that individual Russians who arrived in the Russian promised land tend to return back because they are unable to adapt to specific conditions of life in the Russian Federation. "The Russians in Uzbekistan," the magazine OBSERVER [SPOSTERIHACH—language not specified] quotes him with a reference to Radio Liberty, "have a specific mentality. All of them work hard.... In Russia, especially in agricultural regions, the mentality of the population, has, unfortunately, changed for the worse." It appears that propaganda tricks are needed in order to cover up such facts, which point to the unpopular policy within that same Russia and to convince not so much the world community as its own people that the regime cares about the existence of the nation and about its prosperity. The statistics rather indicate the existence of genocide against Russia's own people: The present birth rate in Russia is the lowest and the mortality rate the highest over the entire postwar period. Over the last two years alone, Russia's population has decreased by 1 million persons.

Of course, it is also necessary to conceal the fact that the influx of Russians from Russia to Ukraine has not abated, although, over the last three years, Kremlin's entire propaganda machine has been oriented toward discrediting Ukrainian independence and a campaign of lies has been launched in order to convince Russia's citizens and the world that the life of people in Ukraine is worse than that in Russia. If this is so, then why are 23 percent (almost a quarter) of all those who arrive here from Russia indisputable Russians?! Why, over these years, has not a single Crimean resident gone to Russia for permanent residence, despite the fact that, in Moscow, they cry their eyes out about... the forced Ukrainization of "truly Russian Sevastopol and of the Crimean Peninsula"? In general, even before the proclamation of independence, in accordance with the data of that same Radio Liberty "Research Report" service, the majority of the 11 million Russians—citizens of Ukraine—decided to stay. There are interesting facts by regions: 77 percent of Russians in eastern Ukraine and 73 percent in central Ukraine categorically refused to emigrate. The Crimea was dealt with separately. The Ukrainian Radio reported statistical data on the first six months of the current year. People leave Ukraine, too, but here are the figures: Over six months of this year, 25,500 persons left the country mainly for the United States, FRG, Australia, Canada, and Great Britain. Of that number, 51 percent were Jews, and the rest—Ukrainians, Russians, Germans, Hungarians, and others. Nobody is in a great hurry to go to Russia. What is then the reason for the indignation? Isn't it used in order to cover up the facts?

However, the main motivation seems to be in the striving to turn the problem of migrants into a lever for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. It is precisely under the slogan of the protection of the Russian-speaking population that the 201st Russian Division was moved to Tajikistan. The 14th Army in the Dniester Region has also become, in the eyes of the world community, a punitive expedition that is trying, at all costs, to keep that small piece of the land of plenty within the sphere of Russian influence. V. Lukin, chairman of the Duma Commission for Issues of Foreign Affairs, resorts to direct threats in his statements: "Our neighbors in nearby foreign countries must realize that Russia reserves the right to have specialized military subunits, capable, if necessary, of protecting the interests

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

of our (?!—Yu. B.) citizens abroad. Of course, these troops will be deployed on the territory of Russia, but they will always be ready to act." However, from the examples of Tajikistan and Moldova, we can see that even this threat has already gone beyond what was promised. In my opinion, even the very presence of Russian assault forces and marines in the Crimea must be looked upon as a warning that the wolf is already in our sheepfold....

Nor should one forget yet another aspect. In the next few years, 1.35 million migrants will settle in Russia. It is worth pointing out that they will mainly be housed... along the perimeter of the Ukrainian, Belarusian, Estonian, and Georgian borders. This, writes the official governmental newspaper ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA (22 November), was stated on 1 November by V. Kuramin, Russia's deputy minister for issues of nationalities. The main flow will be directed to Pskov, Smolensk, Kursk, and Rostov Oblasts, Krasnodar Kray, and so on. Isn't this for a future concentration of forces to be launched on our western [as published] and the Georgian southern [as published] regions? Also of interest is the deployment of Russian troops, withdrawn from Germany. According to the [Ukrainian nationalist] newspaper NEZBORYMA NATSIYA, military cantonments are situated 80 kilometers away from the Ukrainian border, in particular, in Biryuchenskiy Rayon of Voronezh Oblast, where... the Ukrainian population prevails. As one can see, two birds are killed with one stone: A bridgehead is created for interference in the affairs of sovereign Ukraine, and the ethnic Ukrainian population, which constitutes a majority there as well as in the adjacent Olkhovatskiy, Rososhanskiy, and Ostrogozskiy Rayons, is subjected to assimilation. A flow of Russian-speaking migrants from former Union republics is directed to the town of Borisoglebsk in Voronezh Oblast. They are not limited to Russians: Following the known events in Georgia in connection with the Meskhian Turks, the latter also began to be settled in Olkhovatskiy Rayon. It was only an open outburst of discontent on the part of Ukrainians in the rayon that forced the authorities to resettle the Meskhian Turks further north, near Smolensk.

All these facts indicate that the problem of migration of the population within the framework of the so-called CIS may develop from a social problem into openly political, or even military problems. As one can see, it is already becoming, in the hands of one of our neighbors, a mechanism for interference in the internal affairs of independent states and even territorial claims. For example, D. Ragozin, chairman of the Congress of Russian Communists, directly called upon those Russians who reside outside the borders of Mother Russia, to struggle for the right to... self-determination and autonomy, and in fact, for the emergence of "small Russias" on the territories of other countries. Such a policy can only be compared with Hitler's acts 60 years ago, when Germany claimed the right to Austria, the Sudetenland, Gdynia and Gdansk.... That is why the talk of dual citizenship, demands that citizens be allowed to move freely back and forth, ties without visas, the right to autonomy, and demands for the federalization of states, particularly Ukraine, are nothing other than concealed aggression, with the objective, sooner or later, to return the presently young and independent countries to the "one and indivisible" [Russia], more specifically, to enslave the peoples that are now, finally, straightening their backs.

## ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 14 Dec

*LD1412074694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0613 GMT 14 Dec 94*

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow December 14 (ITAR-TASS)—Today's press concentrates on events in and outside the Chechen Republic. The ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA newspaper carries the address by President Boris Yeltsin to Russian citizens and members of the Federation Council (upper house of the Russian parliament) and the State Duma (lower house) as well as the presidential decree on measures to stop the operation of illegal armed detachments in the Chechen Republic and in the zone of the Ossetian-Ingush conflict.

The newspaper writes that Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin substantiated the enactment of the Russian president's decree with "hundreds of lives of people" who fell victims of an attempt "to subvert integrity of the Russian state as well as of nationalist and religious strife".

"We have no more important task now than to preserve integrity of the multinational Russian state," upper house Speaker Vladimir Shumeyko said in an interview with the TRUD newspaper at a meeting in the daily's editorial office.

"If we resolve this issue in Chechnya, we shall tackle many other things," he added. According to Shumeyko, "any war in Chechnya is out of question. Troops were dispatched to the republic for the following purpose: to form two insulating rings around the republic and its capital Groznyy.

"These sealing-off rings will make it possible to conduct the talks in Vladikavkaz calmly," the speaker noted.

The army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA prints several materials on the situation in and outside Chechnya under the general headline "Army's Sacred Duty is To Preserve Territorial Integrity of Russia".

It is disquieting, the daily says, that heavy attacks by Dudayev's illegal detachments can affect the progress and results of the talks in Vladikavkaz where an immediate end to the bloodshed is the first item under discussion. The newspaper expresses hope that common sense and wisdom will prevail over extremist views.

The IZVESTIYA newspaper writes: What most Russians were afraid of and did not want, has happened: troops

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

have entered Chechnya. Any normal people cannot wish hostilities in his own country, no matter what reasons provoke them.

There was no big bloodshed as yet, and, evidently, neither side wants it. However, a provocation and wrong assessment of actions by the other side can destroy what hangs in balance.

The newspaper writes, referring to informed sources in the Kremlin that the president's aides are convinced that "a scenario for restoring constitutional law and order in Chechnya will be built on military pressure.

"A blockade of Groznyy on land and in the air will force the Chechen leaders to meet Moscow's conditions: to disarm and declare readiness to hold elections under the control of Russian authorities and international observers. Any other versions are not acceptable."

In the opinion of the NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA newspaper, Groznyy sceptically regards the talks in Vladikavkaz. They look ineffective against the background of combat operations.

The newspaper also reports that "the Federal Counterintelligence Service is now completing to form two special groups numbering 120. Their aim is 'to neutralise' Dudayev".

The KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper quotes a statement by Musa Shanibov, president of the Confederation of Caucasian Peoples, which says: "A new Caucasian war has started. Dozens of thousands of volunteers from all north Caucasian republics will go to the war against the Russian aggressor".

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA runs an article on the coming talks between Russian representatives and U.S. Vice-President Albert Gore.

Although he comes officially to Moscow to participate in the fourth session of the Russian-U.S. Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation, the article says, his visit implicates "an unequivocal desire of both American and Russian sides to remove an impression of a split in relations between the two powers, which remained after Brussels and Budapest".

The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper features materials on the second congress of the Soviet Union's peoples which was held in Moscow on December 13. The key report was headlined "To Renovate the Union of Soviet Peoples".

A decision adopted by the congress says, inter alia, that the restoration of a union of Soviet-type nations is possible if the unification movement joins hands with struggle for restoring power of people.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

## U.S. Hopes for 'Minimum Bloodshed' in Chechnya

*MM1412095194 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 94 p 5*

[Report by Vladimir Nadein under the "Events and Commentaries" rubric: "From Cold Europe to Hot Chechnya. Reaction in the United States Reflects Concern Over Future Relations with Moscow"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington—The United States considers Chechnya to be an undisputed and legitimate part of Russia, which to a large degree determined Washington's official reaction: The attack on Groznyy is an internal matter for Russia and does not concern us.

President Clinton said: "We hope that order can be restored with the minimum of bloodshed and violence. This is what we have advised and urged."

The president's response leaves us in no doubt that preliminary consultations had taken place with Washington and explanations made of Moscow's difficulties and problems which made it necessary to act in a decisive manner against General Dudayev's regime.

An understanding of the strategic importance of restoring law and order in Chechnya is shown in the U.S. mass media. "The North Caucasus, where Chechnya is situated, is vitally important to the defense of Russia, and Russian weakness there would give rise to even greater weakness throughout the whole region, which also includes Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan," the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES writes. "This is a place of exceedingly rapidly changing political alliances and the routes of immensely valuable pipelines."

The second reason given for the United States' calm reaction is the clearly "unattractive nature" of General Dudayev's regime. Here it it is taken as read that Chechnya has turned into a haven for international crime: terrorism, drug smuggling, prostitution, and the theft and resale of particularly expensive automobiles. "The battle against Chechnya can be seen as a battle for Russian unity and against chaos and crime," THE NEW YORK TIMES' Moscow correspondent, S. Erlanger, argues.

However, several local experts are inclined to think that the visit to Moscow of Vice President Al Gore, Secretary of Defense William Perry, and Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, which are to begin in the next few days, is the basic reason in some people's minds for considering Boris Yeltsin's policy to use the tanks as more or less justified by the Americans.

This group's mission is both tricky and delicate. President Clinton admitted Sunday that he is "'disappointed' with Russia's stance at the Budapest Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

"Disappointment" is the mildest word used by observers to describe the present stage in U.S.-Russian relations. "Future historians will have no need to grope about for the point when cooperation between the East and West gave way to a new hostility and mistrust," the just published issue of NEWSWEEK writes. "They may well hark back to the dreadful summit meeting in Budapest last week." It continues: "Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Kozyrev have scuttled the dream of an 'era of good will' in international relations."

President Yeltsin stands accused of breaking the fundamental law in diplomacy between allies: "Never put your friends in an awkward position by unexpected demarches."

Washington thinks that Yeltsin and Kozyrev seriously damaged bilateral relations by suddenly refusing to participate in NATO's "Partnership for Peace," as had been agreed earlier, and by using their veto in the United Nations Security Council, causing a series of agreed statements on Bosnia to collapse in Budapest.

The fairly goodwilled tone of Bill Clinton's statements on Russia reflects his wish not to strain relations on the eve of the visit to Moscow by Al Gore and his colleagues. They will make a further attempt to explain to the Kremlin leaders several matters of fact to which the United States intends to adhere. They concern how, in what direction, and at what rate NATO will expand (if indeed it does so!), why Russia can hardly expect to be admitted into this organization in the foreseeable future, and why the United States intends to go on insisting on an economic blockade on Iraq until Saddam Husayn meets the UN conditions—not in part but totally and without reservation.

However, the attack on Chechnya, not to mention the stationing of Russian troops in other countries of the former USSR which is arousing the continuing suspicions of the West, even leaves room for sharper reactions. Washington is keeping them in reserve, so to speak.

"Washington can hardly ignore what seems to be a new aggressiveness on the part of the Russians, with whom negotiations were being conducted on close partnership just a year ago," THE NEW YORK TIMES notes.

Boris Yeltsin will have to hear one more thing, possibly in the most delicate language, although it is not so much form as content which is important here. Germany s Minister of Foreign Affairs Klaus Kinkel expressed it recently with the general consent of his Western colleagues: "The Russians are so dependent on trade and aid from the West that they will never renounce it. They have nowhere else to look."

By undertaking the most important military operation since Afghanistan, the Russian leadership will again be forced to set the political advantages of indulging a nationalist inclined section of society against the risk of

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

increasing conflict with the United States—a country which indisputably remains the leader of the strongest part of the world.

The majority of states reacted to events in Chechnya in a very restrained manner, describing them as an internal matter for Russia. The world's capitals are expressing the hope that a solution to the problem will be reached through negotiations, without further use of force and violations of human rights.

Within the framework of such a stance, several countries where the population is largely Muslim (Turkey, for example), expressed particular concern over what is happening, making reference to their traditional ethnocultural ties with the Caucasus and the Transcaucasus.

### Army Considers Joint Exercises With U.S.

*LD1412093794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0907 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Anatoliy Yurkin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow December 14 TASS—The headquarters of the Russian ground forces are currently considering offers from the United States and Germany to hold joint military exercises in 1995, the press centre of the forces told TASS on Wednesday adding that similar offers had been received also from Great Britain, Denmark, Bulgaria and other countries.

"After the holding of the first "peace-keeper-94" Russian- American staff exercises at the Totsk range in Russia in September the interest to the issue has considerably increased", a spokesman of the ground forces said and added that the United States proposed to the Russian military leadership to hold new exercises in 1995 on the American territory.

A similar proposal came from the German bundeswehr and a meeting is being planned with German military to discuss the prospects, he said.

"interest to establishing cooperation with Russia in the sphere of holding join peace-keeping exercises was displayed also by the armed forces of Great Britain, Denmark, Bulgaria and a number of other countries", the spokesman said.

### Pacific Border Official Requests MSD Meeting

*LD1412112794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1057 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo December 14 TASS—Japan's Marine Security Department (MSD) remains reticent on Tuesday's proposal from commander of Russia's Pacific Border District Lieutenant-General Vitaliy Sedykh to hold a bilateral meeting in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk on incident prevention in the South Kuril region. The MSD told ITAR-TASS that it had not received the Russian commander's letter so far.

General Sedykh said he had addressed his letter to Akira Takagi, an MSD senior official. Sedykh said he had to seek the direct contact because his repeated addresses to the Japanese Consulate in Nakhodka were not answered.

"In the meantime," the commander's letter says, "poaching and invasions of Russian territorial waters by Japanese fishing boats are continuing. Only in the recent ten days, there have been seven incursions of Japanese fishing ships across the Russian sea border."

Russian border guards had to open warning fire to halt the intruding ships. Sedykh's letter says the continuing challenges scrap Russia's efforts to abolish recent tension in Russian Far East marine region and to foster friendly relations with Japan.

General Sedykh offered dialogue between Russian and Japanese marine security services for establishing a efficient joint framework for law and order enforcement in the region. The two countries' marine border services have no regular contacts or information exchange so far.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

increasing conflict with the United States—a country which indisputably remains the leader of the strongest part of the world.

The majority of states reacted to events in Chechnya in a very restrained manner, describing them as an internal matter for Russia. The world's capitals are expressing the hope that a solution to the problem will be reached through negotiations, without further use of force and violations of human rights.

Within the framework of such a stance, several countries where the population is largely Muslim (Turkey, for example), expressed particular concern over what is happening, making reference to their traditional ethnocultural ties with the Caucasus and the Transcaucasus.

## Army Considers Joint Exercises With U.S.

*LD1412093794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0907 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Anatoliy Yurkin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow December 14 TASS—The headquarters of the Russian ground forces are currently considering offers from the United States and Germany to hold joint military exercises in 1995, the press centre of the forces told TASS on Wednesday adding that similar offers had been received also from Great Britain, Denmark, Bulgaria and other countries.

"After the holding of the first "peace-keeper-94" Russian- American staff exercises at the Totsk range in Russia in September the interest to the issue has considerably increased", a spokesman of the ground forces said and added that the United States proposed to the Russian military leadership to hold new exercises in 1995 on the American territory.

A similar proposal came from the German bundeswehr and a meeting is being planned with German military to discuss the prospects, he said.

"interest to establishing cooperation with Russia in the sphere of holding join peace-keeping exercises was displayed also by the armed forces of Great Britain, Denmark, Bulgaria and a number of other countries", the spokesman said.

## Pacific Border Official Requests MSD Meeting

*LD1412112794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1057 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo December 14 TASS—Japan's Marine Security Department (MSD) remains reticent on Tuesday's proposal from commander of Russia's Pacific Border District Lieutenant-General Vitaliy Sedykh to hold a bilateral meeting in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk on incident prevention in the South Kuril region. The MSD told ITAR-TASS that it had not received the Russian commander's letter so far.

General Sedykh said he had addressed his letter to Akira Takagi, an MSD senior official. Sedykh said he had to seek the direct contact because his repeated addresses to the Japanese Consulate in Nakhodka were not answered.

"In the meantime," the commander's letter says, "poaching and invasions of Russian territorial waters by Japanese fishing boats are continuing. Only in the recent ten days, there have been seven incursions of Japanese fishing ships across the Russian sea border."

Russian border guards had to open warning fire to halt the intruding ships. Sedykh's letter says the continuing challenges scrap Russia's efforts to abolish recent tension in Russian Far East marine region and to foster friendly relations with Japan.

General Sedykh offered dialogue between Russian and Japanese marine security services for establishing a efficient joint framework for law and order enforcement in the region. The two countries' marine border services have no regular contacts or information exchange so far.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

## Chechnya Rejects Dropping Independence Claims

*LD1312143494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1422 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy December 13—Official Groznyy rejected mass media reports that it had ceded to Russian demands and agreed to drop its independence claims.

Chechen Prosecutor General Usman Imayev told TASS on Tuesday [13 December] that the Chechen delegation at talks with Russia in North Ossetian capital of Vladikavkaz "did not agree to recognise itself as a subject of the Russian Federation".

However, he added that the Chechen delegation was instructed to accept the Moscow-proposed document in case three amendments are introduced to it.

"The main one says that disarmament can take place only after an immediate ceasefire and the withdrawal of Russian troops from the territory of the Chechen Republic for the period of the talks", Imayev explained.

He added that two other amendments "concern the mechanism of disarmament of the population and of illegal units, as well as the principles of the definition of the citizenship of the residents of Chechnya".

"Mutually acceptable agreement can be reached on them (amendments)", Imayev said.

## Chechnya Talks Hinge on Timing of Withdrawal, Disarmament

*MM1412162494 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Dec 94 First Edition p 1*

[Russian Federation Government Press Service report: "Vyacheslav Mikhaylov: The Stumbling Block Is the Terms for Disarmament"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Vyacheslav Mikhaylov, leader of the Russian Government working commission on the settlement of the situation in the Chechen Republic, has conveyed to the government press service from Vladikavkaz the main points of the document that is being discussed by the participants in the talks. As of 13 December the main points of the document are set out as follows.

1. Following the holding of talks on a settlement of the situation in the Chechen Republic, an accord has been reached on the need for an immediate cessation of bloodshed and of all armed clashes on its territory.

2. Agreement in principle has been reached to begin the process of disarming the population and illegal armed formations of the Chechen Republic on the basis of the Russian Federation Constitution and to formulate a concrete mechanism for implementing disarmament along with [naryadu s] the withdrawal of subunits of the Russian Armed Forces. Vyacheslav Mikhaylov also cited the text proposed by the Chechen side for the aforesaid point: "Agreement in principle has been reached on disarming the population and illegal armed formations in the Chechen Republic and formulating concrete measures to implement disarmament with the preliminary withdrawal of the Russian Armed Forces outside the territory of the Chechen Republic under the observation of representatives of international organizations."

Mikhaylov noted that the participants in the talks on the Russian side are insisting on their version of Point 2. No final decision on Point 2, reconciling the two, was adopted today [13 December].

3. The development of a mechanism for joint actions by law enforcement organs of the Russian Federation and the Chechen Republic on disarming the population and illegal armed formations on the territory of the Chechen Republic is to begin not later than 14 December.

4. The participants in the talks deem that an accord has been reached regarding questions of priority importance connected with the lives and security of citizens of the Chechen Republic and all citizens of the Russian Federation. This makes it possible to embark on the fulfillment of the Russian Federation Government Decree of 9 December 1994, No. 1361, "On Urgent Measures in the Restoration and Development of the Economy and Social Sphere in the Chechen Republic."

5. The participants in the talks believe that in subsequent stages of the talks process it is expedient to discuss the entire range of questions connected with the settlement of relations between federal organs of state power and organs of power of the Chechen Republic. Vyacheslav Mikhaylov described the aforementioned points as "a limit that should not be crossed." The talks will continue on Wednesday [14 December], and all the indications are that the main attention will be devoted to Point 2, that is, the question of whether subunits of the internal troops and the Defense Ministry can be withdrawn from the territory of the Chechen Republic only after the completion of the process of disarming the population and all illegal armed formations on the territory of the Chechen Republic.

## Chechen Official Tells AFP Talks With Russia 'Over'

*AU1412134694 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy, Russia, Dec 14 (AFP)—Peace talks between Chechnya and Russia are "definitively over" because the Russian proposals are "unacceptable," the Chechen chief prosecutor Usman Imayev told AFP on Wednesday [14 December].

"All the Russian proposals envisaged Chechnya agreeing that it is part of Russia, which is unacceptable," the Chechen official said, emphasising that the authorities in

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

the breakaway Caucasus republic were ready to open "a new series of negotiations if the Russians change their mind on this point."

"But this series of talks is definitively over," he added.

Earlier in the day Imayev said he had asked the Chechen delegation to the peace talks in Vladikavkaz, capital of neighbouring North Ossetia, to return to the capital Groznyy because of the impossible conditions demanded by Russia.

But Russian sources insisted the talks, which began on Monday, had only been interrupted and not broken off.

Russian officials said the Chechen delegation had asked to return to Groznyy for "extra consultations" with President Dzhokhar Dudayev.

Chechen's secessionist President Dzhokhar Dudayev earlier qualified the talks as a "farce" and called on his supporters to engage in guerrilla warfare against Russian troops that are moving to surround and seal off Groznyy.

### Chernomyrdin Interviewed on Chechnya

*LD1312222994 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1835 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[Interview with Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin by Natalya Chernyshova in Moscow on 13 December—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Chernyshova] Viktor Stepanovich, the situation in Chechnya is already well known, and I would like you to say what you yourself want to say, particularly since this is the first address to the people by the executive authority.

[Chernomyrdin] All this has been set down in all the decisions and addresses. There are two presidential decisions. They have been subjected to a most expert analysis from the legal and from all aspects. They are in compliance with the main, basic law of Russia—the Constitution—and no one can reproach us today about anything, either within the country nor the world community.

We have put up with this for three years, and no one today can accuse either me, or the president, or the government, or our whole federal authority of having been overzealous in any respect. On the contrary today, it is deeply insulting and painful that these people went so far in three years, that they went so far with this region so that it really has become a breeding ground of criminality, and not only there.

But you know I will not accept the Chechen people today being made out to be bogeymen, of the whole people being made out to be criminals. The Chechen people are not guilty. They are a people who really have suffered a great deal this century. No, it isn't the Chechen people doing this today, and that's why measures are being taken. But, above all, in no way should these measures be violent.

[Chernyshova] Was the decision taken consciously? In other words, were you preparing to make this decision?

[Chernomyrdin] Absolutely.

[Chernyshova] Then why does one get the impression that the soldiers somehow feel uncertain?

[Chernomyrdin] Why are we behaving like this today? It is to ensure that there should be no [pauses] to make sure that everything is done so that people, innocent people do not suffer, those people who are being pushed under the tanks. They are actually putting the women in front. Tell me where has the like has been seen? They are putting women and children—and they call themselves men! So what do you think a soldier or a military man should do? Drive into the crowd?

The leaders have to understand that they will answer for this. For all these actions, each and every leader of whatever rank will answer. And once again, we have spoken, we have warned, and it has been stated in decrees and in addresses that it is today necessary first and foremost to enclose Chechnya, this region, the Republic. There are streams of weapons, streams of drugs, streams of fighters from Afghanistan, from Pakistan—trained and prepared—from Azerbaijan, from western Ukraine, from Baltic countries. How should we behave? Should we put up with this any longer? Should we spend more time trying to persuade people?

What we are saying is that there is the presidential decree on amnesty until the 15th. All those who are not citizens of Russia—lay down your weapons and leave! Leave the country! Leave Russia! By the 15th. By the 15th. For the moment we are asking.

[Chernyshova] Viktor Stepanovich, I should like to know how it is that, no matter what happens in Russia, neither the presidency nor the executive are in any hurry to make statements about events of such great importance to the country?

[Chernomyrdin] Well, there's one thing I can say—

[Chernyshova, interrupting] Today's the third day, isn't it?

[Chernomyrdin] Well, what other statements do you need if everything's been set out in the president's statement: constitutionality, legitimacy, an appeal, a warning—what other speeches, what other statements do you need? I can't engage in idle chatter, you see. It goes against the grain. I can't do it. I've got to be working or [pauses] not rushing from one square to another.

[Chernyshova] But it would be nice to hear an explanation—

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[Chernomyrdin, interrupting] How should I be explaining then, you tell me? How should I be talking? What can I say that's any better than what's in the documents? Tell me what more I can say? The documents were handed over. And, well, unfortunately, I'm not happy with the media. Even though they were given advance warning, Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev [head of Ostankino TV and Radio] and Poptsov [head of Russian TV] and all the rest: make sense of its yourselves, look at it, at least put the documents across properly. But no. Just look at Vesti yesterday. They were showing film and pictures that were three days old. The same ones. The same smashed up vehicles. Why? Who for? Why are they stirring it all up?

[Chernyshova] Viktor Stepanovich, I know how it's done. There are television archives for occasions when, for objective reasons, a correspondent cannot relay material.

In spite of all the statements, shots are being fired and people are dying. People are dying and not just Chechens. Young Russians are dying too. How do you think the country should react to that?

[Chernomyrdin] I'm sure people are worried. How could I be in any doubt?

[Chernyshova] Why not provide the facts today that you are able to provide, explain to the people?

[Chernomyrdin] What else can I tell you? Pensions aren't being paid, the schools aren't open, there are no medicines, there's no health care. And funds from the budget, from the central, federal budget have been allocated for all that, from the budget reserves, and will continue to be allocated. It's all been provided for.

[Chernyshova] Is the government studying the climate among the population there?

[Chernomyrdin] That's a very good question. I should like to say and I must tell Yegorov about it as well. The Chechens are saying to Yegorov and the administration in Chechnya: "Restore order. What kind of authorities are these?" How are we supposed to react? Why haven't we heard about that?

[Chernyshova] Viktor Stepanovich, how do you view the fact that most parties and democratic movements have come out against the invasion or blockading of Chechnya?

[Chernomyrdin] I take a dim view of that, you know. I simply take a dim view of that. I think they need something other than Chechnya, and their petty concerns today are not about Chechnya, but about themselves. That's what concerns them most of all. What are they actually proposing? Have you heard any proposals from them? Have they said anything? Maybe they know how to put and end to the conflict?

[Chernyshova] They say, through talks.

[Chernomyrdin] Talks? Three years. Three years. Why couldn't they have started three years ago, when there were only 18 people led by Dudayev? Why not then? Those people were in power. Why didn't they do anything? Then it was in its infancy.

What talks, and with whom are these to be held? Why have they all rushed in, and what do they propose? Have you heard any realistic proposals from them?

Incidentally, I must tell you that some of them are not against what the government is doing today or what the president has done, since it is accordance with the constitution. They are not against it, but they don't say so. They say on the telephone that they are not against it, but when they mount a rostrum, they come out straightaway with something different.

So you ask them, these democrats. After all, why have they taken it upon themselves to be the defenders of democracy? Who am I defending, then? Hundreds of millions in Russia want democracy today. They live by democracy. How come that today someone has, as it were, taken over from someone such a right? By what right?

One must not play at democracy. I agree—there's no mowing down to be done here. I agree—there's no saber-swinging to be done here. Out of the question. It shouldn't be done. But it won't go on like that either.

## Reaffirms Official Stance

*MM1412110194 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 14 Dec 94 pp 1-2*

[Abbreviated account of speech by Russian Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin in Moscow on 13 December: "Viktor Chernomyrdin: The Question of Russia's Integrity Is a Question of the Future of Russian Democracy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Yesterday the chairman of the Russian Federation Government addressed the conference "Women and Development. Rights, Reality, Prospects." Speaking about the events around Chechnya he said in particular:

Two days ago the Russian President's Edict "On Measures To Terminate the Activity of Illegal Armed Formations on the Territory of the Chechen Republic and in the Zone of the Ossetian-Ingush Conflict" went into force. In the past few years the activity of those formations has cost hundreds of lives and has been undermining the Russian state's integrity and kindling ethnic and religious strife. Not to mention violations of basic human rights and, furthermore, not only in the armed conflict zone but across the whole of Russia! In addition, the lawlessness which reigns on Chechen territory today is being used (and how!) by criminal structures who pin the blame for their vile deeds precisely on the Chechen people and the other peoples of the Caucasus.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

It is not the proud and courageous Chechen people who, like the other Caucasian peoples, have experienced much grief, who are to blame for the rising crime, it is not the notorious "people of Caucasian ethnic origin [natsionalnost]!" We fundamentally reject such an approach.

But is it possible to go on tolerating a situation in which because of the total lack of control over criminal elements from southern Russia, the shackles of the drugs business and weapon trafficking are extending across the whole country? And from Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and other foreign states.

Can we tolerate the fact that some people are deliberately turning peaceful regions generously endowed by nature itself into a zone of permanent instability?

When plants stand idle, when the flow of fuel along oil pipelines is interrupted, when people become unemployed, when we cannot ship medicines, food, and vital necessities into Chechnya, Dagestan, and the Transcaucasus states, and when the only railroad in the region runs across the Chechen Republic, can we really tolerate that? No, we cannot tolerate it.

That is why I believe that the only criticism that could be leveled at the Russian Government is that we spent three years waiting and hoping, we did not take the necessary actions, we were not persistent or consistent in normalizing the situation in Chechnya.

As B. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Federation, stressed in his message to the citizens of Russia, the purpose of the federal authorities' latest actions is to normalize the situation, end the violations of the Russian Constitution, restore law and order, and promote the stabilization of economic and political life in Chechnya.

The president has instructed the government, in accordance with Article 114 of the Russian Federation Fundamental Law, to use all means at the state's disposal to assert the rule of law and civil rights and freedoms, protect public order, combat crime, and disarm all unlawful armed formations.

Of course, our actions do not end there. We will do everything to ensure that people's lives in Groznyy and throughout Chechnya return to normal.

Food has already begun to arrive on the republic's territory. A special government decree has been adopted which envisages a set of measures to revive the Chechen economy and provide its population with social protection. A targeted financial reserve is being formed for that purpose from the Russian Federation's state budget. The government is taking prompt measures to restore rail communications across the the Chechen Republic's territory.

Giving real assistance to the peoples of the Caucasus—that is Russia's aim, not a new "Caucasian war," the fear that people are trying to instill in all Russians today.

I am also convinced that the possibility of settling the conflict by political means—that is, the path of talks between the two sides involed in the internal Chechen conflict—has been far from fully exhausted yet. That is the path that we regard as the most effective and fruitful for the normalization of the situation.

Talks of this kind began in Vladikavkaz yesterday. A Russian Government delegation and Aksarbek Galazov, president of North Ossetia, are taking part in them. I sincerely hope for the success of the negotiating process which has begun; I am counting on the wisdom and responsibility of its participants.

Many people today are asking the question—will the presence of MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] and Defense Ministry subunits in the armed conflict zone not harm Russian democracy? I want to state quite definitely: The position of the president and the government is very clear here—the Chechen Republic is part of Russia, and the observance of our state's Fundamental Law is as unconditional and binding on it as on any other component of the Russian Federation.

But this imposes on the federal authorities a constitutional obligation to protect civil rights and freedoms. And that means in particular that illegal armed formations must lay down their arms and disband. Only thus will we be able to protect people from all manifestations of violence on the part of extremists.

But at the moment persuasion is not working; Dudayev and his supporters are using heavy weapons, tanks, and "Grad" rocket launchers. That is why the army units have been sent into the conflict zone. And I say plainly that if necessary we will force the opposing sides to hold talks.

I repeat once more: The troops' task is to prevent the escalation of the conflict. There are various means for that. And they will be used in accordance with the prevailing situation. But exclusively within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

In this connection I would like to recall and stress in particular that democracy does not mean anarchy [bezvlastiye] and the absence of order and conscious discipline. A ramshackle authority driven by the passions and emotions of public rallies cannot protect anyone.

The situation in the crisis zone is extremely complex. Our officers and men bear a tremendous responsibility, they are now enduring a colossal psychological strain. The constitutional tasks of the Russian Armed Forces are to guarantee the territorial integrity of the fatherland, the inviolability of its borders, and the peace, tranquility, and security of Russia's citizens. That is why the army and internal troops subdivisions are in the armed conflict zone now.

We will not allow our Armed Forces to be turned into a bargaining counter in political games; we will not allow

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

pressure on the troops who are fulfilling their constitutional duty. I think that I can count on the support of all Russians here.

There is one more point I am bound to make. There must be no incitements, no cries of "guerrilla war," and things of that kind.

All this is a fabrication and is an extremely long way from what is actually happening. But it is far from innocent. Because the price of an untrue and inaccurate word is incredibly high—it means blood and new sufferings for people.

Now, as the president noted in his statement, there must be calm, balance, and accuracy in people's assessments and constructive cooperation among all branches of power and responsible political forces in Russia in the solution of urgent questions, enabling a normal life in Chechnya to be organized.

The Russian president put to Federal Assembly deputies a proposal on the joint elaboration of the basic terms for talks aimed at finding a way out of the crisis. This creates new opportunities for the normalization of the situation in the Chechen Republic. But this must be done quickly without delay and dubious procrastination. The country has just celebrated the first anniversary of Russia's democratic Constitution. I am confident that there isn't a single person today who is indifferent to the question of Russia's integrity and unity and the preservation and regulation of the foundations of our Federation of equal rights. Because this is a question of the future of Russia's fledgling democracy, which is enduring the gravest tests today. And we will make every effort to ensure that this test is passed with honor.

Of course, democracy always means a wide range of viewpoints, positions, and opinions. May it remain so. However, there is no need for hysteria or claims to a monopoly right to speak on democracy's behalf. No one has that right. Just as no one has the right to try to separate democracy from the president and the government. We have stood and will stand up for Russia and its future. And we will always remain true to that.

## Yeltsin: Conflict Will Not 'Spill Over'

*LD1312174694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1716 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 13 Dec (ITAR-TASS)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin has ruled out the possibility of the start of a Caucasian War.

"A big war will not begin. The conflict is so far not spilling over beyond Chechnya," he said in a brief interview to a correspondent of the newspaper ARGUMENTY I FAKTY.

Replying to a question about the reaction of republics forming part of the Russian Federation to the Chechen events, the president stressed: "All the republics are reacting fairly calmly, including the North Caucasus ones, too."

Boris Yeltsin is currently in the hospital recovering after an operation on his nasal cavity. To the question as to how he felt, Boris Yeltsin replied: "The doctors say the operation has been a success. I now feel not bad."

## Yeltsin Aide: Chechnya Impeachment Moves Will Fail

*LD1312151994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1407 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Georgiy Satarov, aide of the Russian president, is convinced that the proposal forwarded by several democratic leaders to impeach Boris Yeltsin, following the deployment of troops in Chechnya, will fail. He told a Monday [12 December] briefing in the Kremlin that Yeltsin's staff had foreseen the possibility of such proposals. He said the prediction was made before Sunday's rally of several democratic parties in Moscow which demanded the use of the impeachment mechanism.

Speakers at the rally expressed fears about Russia becoming a police state and Satarov admitted the existence of such a possibility. He blamed, however, those who speak of the possibility of such a course of developments - Duma members Sergey Yushenkov, Yegor Gaydar and Grigoriy Yavlinskiy - for the appearance of such a danger.

Their moves "In keeping with natural laws of politics are tearing the president away from them and pushing the leaders themselves to the opposite side of the political spectrum." The political discord caused by such declarations promotes the expansion of the Chechen crisis which itself can lead to a police state, Satarov thinks. He gave to understand that Democrats' criticism of the president is prompted by their own election interests.

The head of the presidential analytical center, Mark Urnov, attending the briefing, added that in this particular case, democratic leaders are using the language of the crowd, rather than of professionals, in as a conflict between the legislative and executive branches of power is a direct threat to democracy. [sentence as received]

## Deputy Views Emergency Law as 'Appropriate'

*LD1312175794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1731 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The State Duma should not answer the questions contained in President Boris Yeltsin's address because the Russian Federation law on state of emergency includes all appropriate answers, deputy Sergey Baburin, leader of The Russian Popular Union, believes.

At a press conference on Tuesday he underlined that a state should ensure its territorial integrity by any legal

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

means, including the law on state of emergency. Baburin is convinced that "we should demand that everybody, including the Russian president, should address the law, and Yeltsin must make the first step."

Baburin pointed out that Russia and Chechnya should not oppose to each other in the Chechen conflict because the Chechen crisis is "an inner crisis in relations between different political groupings." To this effect the major task of the Russian authorities is to ensure observance of rights of the Russian citizens on the Chechen territory even if any of these groupings does not want this, Baburin underlined.

### Kostikov Denies Kremlin Split on Chechnya

*LD1312171994 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] In the Kremlin today a meeting of the Kremlin senior officials with journalists was held. Those taking part in it were press secretary Vyacheslav Kostikov, Emil Pain, a member of the Presidential Council, and Dmitriy Ryurikov, the president's aide. Mayak observer Vladimir Pasko was at the meeting. He is on the phone and we are listening to you, colleague.

[Pasko] The meeting was opened by Kostikov. The first thing to which he drew the attention of those present was the erroneous view that there is a split in the Russian leadership on the question of Chechnya. We would like to remove the myth about the fact that there is a party of peace and a party of war in the Kremlin. In the Kremlin and at Staraya Ploshchad [location of government offices] there is just one party—the party of the Constitution. But there is also a range of problems. Among them, Kostikov said, is the one of Russia having to defend herself from disintegration. Concerning the statement by Yegor Gaydar, Grigoriy Yavlinskiy and other prominent politicians who criticized the government in connection with the events in Chechnya, Kostikov said that these statements had been made under the influence of emotions—something which is impermissible for politicians. The aim of politicians, he stressed, must be the strengthening of society. Solidarity of all the branches of power in supporting the president's decree on restoration of constitutional legality in Chechnya is also necessary.

Pain who took the floor next said that there were two conflicts in Russia—one in Chechnya, and the other one in Moscow. He said that the other one is more dangerous because there is a split between the legislative and the executive branches of power. If this split deepens, Russia will become divided too. According to Pain, the introduction of troops into Groznyy is not under discussion. If this happens there will be no peace with Chechnya. What is at issue is the elimination of heavy hardware which was seized by Dudayev from the Soviet Army three years ago and which was partly acquired from Georgia's former president Zviad Gamsakhurdia in exchange for oil.

For his part Ryurikov said that what is happening in Chechnya is not a war for self-determination but a struggle against a criminal regime. In support of his words, he cited Iran's opinion. Iran said that the events in Chechnya is connected not with Islam but with the question of legality and order. According to Ryurikov, the issue of Chechnya was discussed by CIS countries back in September in connection with the situation on the North Caucasus railway line. Decisions were adopted to institute order, but it was not possible to implement them, because it was not possible to recruit people for work on the railway because of reigning gangsterism there.

Continuing this train of thought—while replying to the questions of those present—Kostikov said that one thousand people who committed grave crimes have found refuge in Chechnya. The fact is that Dudayev pays no attention to them, but he uses those released under amnesty in his armed forces. MVD [Interior Ministry] forces also now consist of criminals, he said, because MVD staff have not been paid wages for three years. So they have themselves become criminals. The meeting raised the issue of the talks with hostile Chechen sides. In reply to the Mayak correspondent's question on conditions for such talks, Pain said that this question was legitimate: there is no legal framework for such talks. There is a 1994 decision which forbids any talks before elections in Chechnya. Without the opinion of legislators, decisions will not be made. Therefore there is a dire need for hearing such an opinion. Participants of the meeting answered other questions from journalists.

### Kostikov: Yeltsin Meeting With Gore Possible

*LD1312160194 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1426 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS Andrey Shtorkh]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 13 Dec—"The recovery process of Boris Yeltsin after his recent operation on his nasal septum is proceeding normally," Vyacheslav Kostikov, press secretary of the president of the Russian Federation, told ITAR-TASS. He said that he had not had the opportunity to speak to the head of state today personally but from those who have met Yeltsin he knows that the president feels well.

Vyacheslav Kostikov was unable to reply unequivocally to the question as to whether Boris Yeltsin would meet with U.S. Vice President Albert Gore, who is arriving in Russia on a working visit tomorrow. However, according to the press secretary of the head of state "this possibility is being studied and it is not ruled out that this meeting will take place."

### Official Dispels Myth of 'War Party'

*LD1312200394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1942 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Andrey Storkh]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow December 13 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin's press secretary called on journalists at a briefing in the Kremlin today "to dispel the myth alleging that a party of war and a party of peace exist within the Russian Government and the presidential structures".

"There is no party of war in the Kremlin, in Staraya Square or in Russia as a whole," Kostikov said.

"On the contrary, there is a natural understanding that in conditions of democracy an entire range of problems cannot be resolved without forcible pressure, especially during the complex stage of transition from totalitarianism to democracy through which Russia is now passing".

"The president, the government and the Federal Assembly of Russia regard the Chechen people as part of the Russian people," Kostikov stressed. And "the Chechens need peace and bread as much as all the other citizens of Russia. This is why we need solidarity of all branches of power in support of the actions of the Russian soldiers involved in an operation to disarm the illegally armed groups in Chechnya".

"Russia and the Russian people are protecting themselves, and the state's natural role and task is to facilitate this protection. This is why Russia has neither a party of war nor a party of peace but only a party of the Constitution," Kostikov stressed.

Referring to recent statements by the leaders of some democratic factions in the State Duma who condemned the president's and the government's intervention in Chechnya, Kostikov said that "after conversations with these politicians, I came to understand that many of their statements had been dictated by emotions".

"What the country really needs at this point is a well-balanced approach and a broad-based consolidation of political forces in support of the actions of the president and the government aiming to restore in full measure the effect of the Russia's Constitution on its entire territory and to safeguard the rights of all Russians," Kostikov said.

"The events in Chechnya are a component of the present complex spectrum of Russia's domestic political life," he said. "The conflict in the Caucasian Republic (of Chechnya) is local in character, and for this reason, the mass media should exercise discretion and restraint in order to avoid creating an alarming feeling among the Russians that a civil war has broken out in the country".

## Government Notes 'Solidarity,' No 'Reshuffles'

*LD1312180194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1629 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There is no question of reshuffling the Russian government following the latest events in Chechnya, Presidential Press Secretary Vyacheslav Kostikov told a briefing in the Kremlin Tuesday. He said that now, "on the contrary, the solidarity of the government and the Federal Assembly is needed as never before."

Kostikov classified the events in Chechnya as "a local conflict." He said Russia has to "sanitize" the region which turned into "a source of corruption and crime" over the recent years.

Presidential Aide for International Affairs Dmitriy Ryurikov said that the reaction of foreign states to the events in Chechnya could be formulated as follows: "This is Russia's internal affair. We only have to ensure that a solution is found without blood, by negotiations." In his opinion, the Russian authorities had shown "much patience in approaching the Chechen issue." Ryurikov added that many CIS states had raised the need to establish order in Chechnya. In particular, he cited an appeal by Azerbaijan, the development of which is seriously affected by the impossibility to use the section of a vital railroad passing through Chechnya.

## Dudayev Forces Resist Yeltsin's Deadline

*LD1412083894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0813 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow December 14—The deadline set by President Boris Yeltsin for the voluntary surrender of arms by the warring Chechen sides expires in less than 24 hours, but government forces of Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev, which are qualified as "illegal armed units" in a presidential decree, continue resistance to Russian troops.

At Russian-Chechen talks in Vladikavkaz the official Groznyy said it would agree to lay down weapons only in case Russian troops were withdrawn from the breakaway republic. However, the troops were set the task to seal off Groznyy and the whole of Chechnya from the outside world which will, most evidently, be completed today.

Yeltsin does not fear that the conflict would spread out of Chechnya to the whole of the volatile caucasus after the deadline expires on December 15. "No big war will begin in the Caucasus", he said in a newspaper interview.

Russia hopes that the troops advancing on Groznyy would force Dudadyev to cede to Russian demands. A document has been drafted in Vladikavkaz which outlines five major items aimed to solve the Chechen crisis. Head of the Russian delegation Vyacheslav Mikhaylov said the five conditions are "the limit which should not be overpassed".

However, the talks are difficult and Chechnya has already rejected the Russian demand that it drops it sovereignty claims and recognises itself as a part of Russia. No agreement was reached on the major item of the talks about an immediate disarmament of the Chechen forces. Chechnya insists that the withdrawal of

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Russian troops should proceed disarming, while Russia said the arms surrender should go along simultaneously with the troops pull out.

Foreign minister Andrey Kozyrev made it clear that Russia would continue to use force if chechnya does not surrender. Russia "will have to use as much force as necessary to establish law and order" in Chechnya, he said Tuesday.

In the meantime, Russian troops in the breakaway republic have practically sealed off Groznyy. Mikhail Shevtsov, the TASS correspondent in the North Ossetian city of Mozdok where the military operation is orchestrated, reported that an armour convoy of Russian troops which was initially blocked on the border between Chechnya and Daghestan had entered Chechnya from the east and is now staying as close as 15 kilometres from Groznyy. The second convoy moving from Ingushetia in the west is staying near the Novyy Sharoy settlement 30-40 kilometres away from the Chechen capital. The third convoy moving from the north has crossed the Terek mountain ridge and only 15 kilometres separate it from Groznyy. In the south Chechnya borders on Georgia.

Sharip Asuyev, the TASS correspondent in Groznyy, reported that the Chechen capital passed a disquieting night. Early in the morning explosions were heard to the east of the city. Residents believe those were Russian air strikes on the positions of Dudayev's forces.

Official reports said that nine Russian soldiers were killed and 20 wounded in three days of fighting.

### Prosecutor on 'Blatant' Constitutional Violations

*MM1412100394 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Dec 94 First Edition p 1*

[Undated, unsigned "Statement by the Leadership of the Russian Federation General Prosecutor's Office"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Events in the Chechen Republic, which is an inalienable part of the Russian Federation, testify that the constitutional principles of Russia's statehood and its national security are being blatantly violated, blood is being spilled, and human and civil rights are being flouted. This is a situation brought about by the profound political crisis in this republic.

Many issues could unquestionably be resolved by legal means, but it is not possible to activate the legally applicable levers, since the federal organs of power have not yet determined which of the opposing sides is legitimate. In addition, the organs of the prosecutor's office cannot exercise their powers in a republic on whose territory military operations are effectively taking place.

In view of this the leadership of the Russian General Prosecutor's Office states that the existing legal uncertainty and armed confrontation between the sides in Chechnya make it impossible today for the organs of the prosecutor's office to react to the violations of legality and law and order in this republic. Without a comprehensive and complete investigation of all the events which have taken place in the Chechen Republic, the prosecutor's office cannot, in particular, provide an assessment "of the actions of officials involved...in the events of November-December 1994 in the Chechen Republic," as is proposed in the Russian Federation Federal Assembly's decree of 8 December 1994. We appeal to these organs of Russian power and urge them to remove the existing political and legal vacuum without delay.

### Kozyrev on Break From Russia's Choice

*LD1312234594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2142 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow 14 Dec (TASS)—"To mix democracy with weak will and feebleness means to harm democracy," Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev told the Ostankino TV channel on Tuesday night commenting on his decision to break from the Choice of Russia Faction.

He stressed that the stand of the Choice of Russia faction on the Chechen crisis "harms the democratic movement".

"If Russian citizens think that democrats are supporters of weak will and people who allow disintegration inertia, the democrats may be defeated at the upcoming elections and the power may be taken by national patriots," said Kozyrev.

The government must ensure rights and freedoms of its citizens by all means, said Kozyrev. That is why, the legitimately elected president takes measures to restore order in the state on the basis of the constitution approved by a universal referendum. He also offers negotiations, said Kozyrev.

The state head has reaffirmed in his decree that the use of force may not be excluded if a region resists to order. Everything is being done to avoid the use of force and settle the problem in the interests of the Chechen republic and all citizens of Russia living on its territory, noted the foreign minister.

### Supports Use of Force

*LD1312175894 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1629 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev believes that "one should not endure robbery on the territory of the Russian Federation any more - in Chechnya, where warring groupings plough land with tanks against other warring groupings." "It won't do," Kozyrev declared in an exclusive interview with Interfax on Monday evening in Moscow at the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

evening devoted to the memory of Academician Andrey Sakharov and to the 5th anniversary since his death.

In Kozyrev's words, Russian President Boris Yeltsin should use all possible means to resolve the Chechen conflict. "Of course, it would be desirable to use only peace methods, but if they are inappropriate, nothing more is left," he said.

Kozyrev believes that "it is absolutely normal" that the authorities' actions have aroused concern among Russian legal rights champions.

When asked about the reasons of his "break" with the deputies faction Russia's Choice, which condemned actions of the Russian authorities aimed at a coercive resolution of Chechnya's problem, Kozyrev answered: "I have my own system of points of views and I act adhering to this system."

Kozyrev said that he wants democracy but not a chaos. "I am in favor of democracy but under a strong statehood," Kozyrev emphasized.

### Military Takes Action Without Informing Kremlin

*MM1412113194 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 94 p 2*

[Report by Ravil Zaripov: "Kremlin Briefing"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A briefing on the development of the Chechen situation, in which Emil Pain, member of the Presidential Council, and Dmitriy Ryurikov, the president's international affairs assistant, took part, was held in the Kremlin yesterday.

Emil Pain assessed the situation around Chechnya as calm and normal.

Answering a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA question about what the Russian side's plans are in the event of the sides being unable to reach agreement after 15 December and the groupings failing to lay down their arms, Vyacheslav Kostikov noted that the military are not informing Kremlin officials of their plans. He reported that he had repeatedly spoken with several Army representatives from the General Staff and the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], and they had claimed that there is a clear-cut plan for implementing strong-arm pressure with a view to forcing Dudayev to hand over heavy equipment—primarily tanks. *"The troops are currently moving along four routes," the press secretary reported. The military have not announced what the fourth direction is.*

### Soskovets Details Field Strength in Chechnya

*LD1312180694 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1629 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chechen militants and criminal groups have 50,000 firearms, according to a government commission meeting in Moscow Monday under chairmanship by First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets.

At present, a total of 21 investigating field groups composed of Russian law enforcement officers are acting in Chechnya. One thousand special purpose troops were deployed in the republic to police railroads. A number of railroad stations in the Chechen republic are also guarded by Russian interior troops. The route Rostov-Baku via Chechnya is expected to be open in the near future.

The commission meeting was told, with reference to the Federal Counterintelligence Service, that several thousands of mercenaries from the Baltic states, Afghanistan and a number of CIS states, who had modern weapons, including Stinger missiles, fought in Chechnya.

Soskovets dismissed the rumors of an alleged deportation of Chechen nationals from the republic.

"A deportation is unacceptable, this issue has never been considered," he told journalists in Moscow Tuesday.

Soskovets stated that the federal authorities did not plan to storm Groznyy.

### Tasks of Government Commissions on Chechnya Outlined

*MM1412152594 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 14 Dec 94 p 1*

[Report by Aleksandra Lugovskaya: "Operations Center Formed in Government"]

[FBIS Translated Text] An operations center headed by First Vice Premier Oleg Soskovets has been formed in the government in order to coordinate the activity of the federal organs of executive power in connection with the situation in Chechnya. In an interview with ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI, Vladimir Babichev, leader of the Russian Federation Government Apparatus, particularly emphasized that this center has nothing to do with the conflict on the territory of this republic. Its tasks include monitoring the current situation in all components of the Federation, in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other major cities in the country. It is no secret, the leader of the government apparatus went on, that groups of citizens of Chechen nationality have already made threats to certain administrations that terrorist acts will be used. And it cannot be entirely ruled out that they will be carried out. Thus the operations center has been entrusted with the duty to track and monitor the situation throughout Russia and ensure the protection of important installations, security, the observance of legality and the rights and freedoms of citizens, and the maintenance of public order. But not the coordination of actions within Chechnya itself.

Vladimir Babichev specified once again the functions of commissions already created by the president and the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

government. Vice Premier Nikolay Yegorov, the president's plenipotentiary representative, is coordinating the actions of the "power" structures on the territory of Chechnya, and, apart from everything else, he has been given a large interdepartmental working group, headed by Kim Tsagolov, deputy chairman [as published] of the Ministry of Nationalities Affairs and Regional Policy. This specific group is faced with the task of implementing, together with 12 ministries and departments, the government resolution dated 9 December on urgent measures to restore and develop the economy and the social sphere of the Chechen Republic. Although the program is designed to run for several years, the necessary resources and materials are already being sent there, and major funds are being allocated for paying out pensions, subsidies, and so on.

Furthermore, a commission headed by Vyacheslav Mikhaylov, another deputy chairman [as published] of the Ministry of Nationalities Affairs and Regional Policy, is involved in providing backup for the negotiating process between the federal authorities and the warring sides in Chechnya. Finally, emergency medical aid, humanitarian support, and the refugee problem—all these questions come within the competence of another special commission in the conflict zone, headed by Sergey Shoygu, minister for affairs of civil defense, emergency situations, and the elimination of natural disasters.

### Officials Link Aid With Continued Resistance

*LD1412115194 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1132 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow December 14 ITAR-TASS—The Russian Government's press service said today, quoting views of its analysts, that continuing hostilities against Russian Government forces in Chechnya might "make the command of Russian Interior and Defence Ministry units to introduce serious corrections into its earlier plans." The corrections were not spelt out.

It was stressed that "attacks on the Russian units delay resolution of the Chechen conflict," and this is becoming a "major hurdle to delivering substantial economic aid to the chechen Republic as planned by the Russian Government's resolution."

### Communist Party Protests Russian Chechnya Involvement

*MM1412100194 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Dec 94 p 1*

[Abbreviated version of Communist Party of the Russian Federation Central Executive Committee and Communist Party of the Russian Federation State Duma faction: "Take to Task"]

[FBIS Translated Text] 12 December 1994—On the anniversary of the "adoption" of the authoritarian Constitution the ruling regime has yet again shown the whole world its antipopular essence by launching a fratricidal bloodbath in the Caucasus. As the Communist Party Central Executive Committee and the Communists' faction in the State Duma warned in their 29 November and 9 December statements, the start of hostilities in Chechnya is the direct path to inter-nation [mezhnatsionalnyye] and interethnic [mezhetnicheskiye] clashes, the fueling of interreligious hatred, and ultimately to a bloody civil war into which the population of many regions of Russia will be drawn.

The conflict is based on the clash of regimes far from the interests of the country's peoples. For three years the federal authorities have in fact connived with the separatism which is being stirred up in Chechnya. Following exclusively their own selfish interests, now covering themselves under loud phrases about a "single and indivisible" country, they are drawing millions of people into a fratricidal war.

The present reality confirms quite obviously the description of the ruling regime given by the Communist Party in its policy documents. While the Russian authorities are continuing their destructive economic policy and encouraging lawlessness and tyranny on the country's territory there is no point in expecting a just peace and inter-nation consensus. Bankrupt Russian policy in the North Caucasus shows again and again the justice of the Communist Party's demand that early Russian Federation presidential elections be held immediately since the president's domestic policy course is leading to the destruction of statehood and the emergence of ever new hotbeds of social and inter-nation conflicts and is increasingly impeding their peaceful solution.

The feeble power has gambled on strong-arm methods and is ignoring the peoples' will. The peoples themselves, the working people, must take the cause of peace in their hands. Today the question is not how to force the bankrupt rulers to agree among themselves but how to remove them from power in the most peaceful and painless way for the country. The peoples must understand who is the true instigator of war.

Yet again the Russian Armed Forces and internal troops servicemen are acting as hostages to this policy. Yet again they have been jeopardized, the "antimilitary" hysteria of the leaders of the "court opposition" has descended on them.

The Communist Party of the Russian Federation [CPRF] and the CPRF faction appeal to public movements and parties and true patriots of the Fatherland to create locally groups to assist the nationwide movement against the fueling of civil and inter-nation war. We urge deputies of all levels, as the people's elected representatives, to organize in Russia's cities, rayons, and villages meetings and gatherings were resolutions should be taken against the fueling of war and its instigators and initiators should be taken to task.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

We ask the Chechen people and the entire population of the North Caucasus to display restraint and wisdom in these tragic minutes and to halt before the catastrophe of a fratricidal war.

We resolutely demand that the executive authorities renounce the policy of violence and we demand the unconditional fulfillment of legal norms directly banning the use of the Russian Federation Armed Forces against the civilian population. We insist on the immediate convening of sessions of both chambers of the Federal Assembly to discuss the domestic political situation which has taken shape in the country and to elaborate measures to halt hostilities in the North Caucasus.

The CPRF warns that if the present authorities continue to ignore the peoples' will we shall urge all our supporters and allies to mass civil insubordination actions under the slogans "No to civil war in Russia!" and "The instigators of war must be taken to task!"

## Moscow Submits New Draft Protocol at Talks With Chechnya

*LD1412121794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1114 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A joint session between the Russian government's working commission and Chechen representatives was under way in Vladikavkaz (North Ossetia) Wednesday morning. The Russians submitted a new draft of a joint protocol, aimed at settling the situation in the republic.

As Interfax has learned, the document includes the Chechen delegation's demands that all disputable issues need to be resolved by peaceful political means.

Another point in the draft urges the media "not to allow statements, publish materials, capable of arousing national, social, and religious strife and further aggravating the situation in Chechnya."

Yet another point in the document says that the implementation of the most important understandings, (the disarmament of the illegal armed units, the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Chechnya, and the adoption of measures toward restoring and developing the republic's economy) "presupposes the lifting of all barriers, hindering smooth economic cooperation between Chechnya and other regions of Russia."

However, the Chechen delegation reiterated on Wednesday its key demand—that Russian troops are first to be withdrawn and only then will Groznyy agree to get down to the process of disarming "the illegal armed units" and adopting other measures toward settling the situation in Chechnya.

## Civilian Control of Chechen Operations 'Eroding'

*MM1412153994 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 94 p 2*

[Report by Vasiliy Kononenko: "Civilian Control of Operation Eroding"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As soon as the president's ultimatum was announced, the headquarters for coordinating all action in the republic [Chechnya] was secretly set up, headed by V. Chernomyrdin. An Interim Information Center was then created. After the troops went into Chechnya, operational leadership of the military-political operation in the North Caucasus was given to First Vice Premier O. Soskovets. But, over three dramatic days, when the first casualties appeared in Chechnya among servicemen and the civilian population, none of the officials involved in the operation could give journalists and, naturally, their fellow countrymen, a sensible explanation about what was going on in Chechnya, what tasks the troops had been set, and what they could and should not be doing.

Those not privy to the military command's plans also included the president's political aides—his immediate entourage. They were included in the explanatory work only when a hail of criticism came down on the president's head and there were calls for the troops to be halted. But probably the only information that was conveyed by the military to these aides was that Groznyy would allegedly not be captured and that the shooting in Chechnya was a local conflict.

The editorial office has information to the effect that by early September, long before decisive action against Chechnya began, the experts who had earlier taken part in analyzing and forecasting events in the republic had stopped getting operational information. The question arises—why did the military require total secrecy? The explanation should really be sought in the fact that the military initially decided to assume the role of politicians in the Chechen crisis.

According to information from government circles, O. Soskovets is already finding it hard to keep control over the operation. According to Presidential Council Member L. Smirnyagin, there is a great danger that, in the event of unforeseen complications in Chechnya (which are most probably inevitable), the function of shaping immediate political tasks will be assumed not only by the power ministers but also by field commanders. These are starting to operate autonomously.

Numerous precedents—from the restoration of order in Tbilisi under Gorbachev to the storming of the White House—tell us how the military work out their missions and carry them out. Concepts such as feelings, emotions, and people's reactions are replaced by field commanders with primitive cliches—"localize," "preemptive action," "clearing the territory"—which means getting rid of anyone unreliable.

It is no accident that information has emerged from the zone of hostilities on the aggressive attitude of the military toward journalists. It is no accident, clearly, that a photographer was wounded when a car carrying colleagues from REUTER was shelled.

During "Desert Storm" military censorship was also enforced. But hundreds of our colleagues constantly

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

received first-hand information. Yes, there were secrets that were not divulged. But nobody took the risk of indulging in total secrecy—they valued themselves too highly.

Consequently, it is impossible to comprehend and accept the clear irritation with which V. Chernomyrdin, appearing on television just three days after the start of the military operation, reacted both to questions in the press and to the sharp criticism of the authorities by the democrats. Unfortunately, our top leaders are not yet firmly convinced that they have an obligation to keep society informed.

## Federal Assembly

### Federal Assembly Chronology: Late Oct-Nov 1994

*95P20259*

[FBIS Media Note] [Introduction] This FBIS Media Note contains a topical listing of major decisions, discussions, and actions made by or taken on behalf of the Russian State Duma and Federation Council. Further textual material is available in the 1994 editions of the FBIS Daily Report (DR) "Central Eurasia" or in other cited sources. The DR citation with page numbers is provided at the end of each entry. A list of abbreviations and their expansions follows the chronology.

## FOREIGN POLICY AND ARMS CONTROL

#### U.S. and Europe

11 Nov 94 - Duma issues a statement condemning the U.S. decision to end the embargo on arms shipments to Bosnia (14 Nov 94, 27; 16 Nov 94, 8, 20)

16 Nov 94 - Council ratifies treaty of mutual assistance on custom services with Germany (17 Nov 94, 27)

16 Nov 94 - Council ratifies agreement on trade and economic cooperation with Austria (17 Nov 94, 27)

16 Nov 94 - Council ratifies agreements on migrants' rights, troop withdrawal, and military pensioners issued between Russia and Latvia, Estonia (17 Nov 94, 28)

17 & 18 Nov 94 - Duma and Council issue demarches on the 13 November Baltic Assembly's resolution on the demilitarization of Kaliningrad Oblast (18 Nov 94, 29; 23 Nov 94, 6)

18 Nov 94 - Duma ratifies treaty between Russia and Latvia on legal protection and legal relations on civil, family, and criminal cases (22 Nov 94, 24)

23 Nov 94 - Duma adopts statement condemning NATO airstrikes against Bosnian Serbs (25 Nov 94, 29)

25 Nov 94 - Duma adopts statement urging a cease-fire in the former Yugoslavia and a return to political negotiations (25 Nov 94, 30; 28 Nov 94, 37)

#### CIS

10 Nov 94 - Duma rejects proposal of CPRF deputy Bindyukov to discuss revision of CIS-founding treaty; Chairman Rybkin calls it "inappropriate to speak in the Russian parliament for Ukrainian and Belarusian colleagues" (10 Nov 94, 30)

15 Nov 94 - Duma's Committee on Relations with CIS and Compatriots, under chairmanship of Zatulin (PRES), conducts hearings on the status of Russian-Ukrainian relations (16 Nov 94, 7)

16 Nov 94 - Council adopts package of laws ratifying agreements between Russia and Georgia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan on regulating the resettlement and protection of rights of settlers (17 Nov 94, 5, 27)

18 & 23 Nov 94 - Duma adopts Zatulin's proposal to call on Ukrainian and Crimean parliaments to seek a compromise and refrain from confrontation on the issue of the legality of Crimean legislative documents (RIA, 18 Nov). On 23 November the Duma issues statement calling for Ukraine and Crimea to exercise restraint and mutual respect and to consider the implications of their decisions on Russian-Ukrainian relations (30 Nov 94, 53)

#### Near East and Asia

25 Oct 94 - Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs Lukin (Yabloko) addresses a Duma hearing on relations with India (RIA, 25 Oct 94)

## MILITARY AND SECURITY ISSUES

10 Nov 94 - Duma rejects in first reading two alternative versions of draft law on combatting organized crime, one of which called for creating special courts to hear organized crime cases (votes: 199-63, 12 abstentions; 87-123, 38 abstentions, according to the State Duma BYULLETEN, No. 63, 10 Nov 94) (14 Nov 94, 28)

11 Nov 94 - Duma rejects on second reading draft law on handling of radioactive waste because of lack of delineation of authority; law returned to Committee on Environment to be reworked. On 7 July Duma had approved draft on first reading (14 Nov 94, 28; 15 Nov 94, 37)

16 Nov 94 - Minister of Internal Affairs Yerin addresses Duma on crime and crime control issues (16 Nov 94, 25; 17 Nov 94, 28; 22 Nov 94, 13)

16 Nov 94 - Council approves law on trans-border shipment and disposal of dangerous wastes (17 Nov 94, 27)

16 Nov 94 - Council approves and forwards to Acting Prosecutor General Ilyushenko a resolution to take aggressive measures to end crime in the country (RIA, 16 Nov)

16 Nov 94 - Duma adopts law on fighting organized crime prepared by Viktor Ilyukhin (CPRF), chairman of

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Committee for Security, and committee member, Valeriy Kolmakov (NRP). The law creates a special committee accountable only to the Federal Assembly to deal with "especially dangerous organized criminal structures" (vote: 233-43, according to the State Duma BYULLETEN, No. 65, 16 Nov 94) (17 Nov 94, 28)

18 Nov 94 - Minister of Defense Grachev addresses Duma on composition, morale, and funding of the armed forces (21 Nov 94, 32; 22 Nov 94, 13)

18 Nov 94 - Duma approves on first reading draft law "On Federal Counterintelligence Bodies of the Russian Federation." Presenting the draft, FSK Chairman Stepashin called the law "exclusively important" for state and society and defended including in the law provisions to expand the FSK's functions to fight terrorism, corruption, and other "grave" crimes (21 Nov 94, 36)

18 & 23 Nov 94 - Duma rejects draft resolution on agressive measures to tackle crime and ensure people's safety (vote: 164-1); Rybkin sends resolution back to committee (21 Nov 94, 36). On 23 November Duma adopts the revised resolution calling the work of law enforcement agencies "extremely unsatisfactory" and recommending that President Yeltsin submit a new candidate for Prosecutor General as soon as possible (vote: 312-1, 1 abstention) (23 Nov 94, 19)

23 Nov 94 - Duma adopts on first reading draft law "On Tabling Changes and Additions to the RSFSR Criminal Code, and the RSFSR Code on Administrative Infringements of the Law" (25 Nov 94, 32)

24 Nov 94 - Duma's and Council's defense and security committees meet in a closed session to discuss corruption in WGF. Ilyukhin (CPRF) comments afterward that deputies were favorably impressed by the testimony of former WGF commander Burlakov (Nov 94, 31; 28 Nov 29)

## POLITICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES

### Executive Branch Relations

10 Nov 94 - Duma's Council approves draft law on presidential elections submitted by Duma deputies Averchev and Mitrokhin and Council deputy Boldyrev, all of Yabloko faction. The draft stipulates that the incumbent suspend his powers while campaigning for re-election (14 Nov 94, 28)

### Internal Legislative Issues

5 Nov 94 - CPRF Deputy Martemyanov murdered by unknown assailants (8 Nov 94, 14)

10 Nov 94 - Newly elected Duma Deputy Mavrodi announces establishment of "People's Capital" parliamentary group comprising 16 deputies, including five ex-LDPR deputies and "numerous" regional deputies (14 Nov 94, 29)

11 Nov 94 - Duma rejects no-confidence vote in Rybkin proposed by LDPR deputy Kozyrev (vote: 5-238, 5 abstentions, according to the state Duma BYULLETEN, No. 64, 11 Nov 94) (14 Nov 94, 29)

15 Nov 94 - PRES faction votes 23-0 (1 abstention) to expel Zatulin from faction (15 Nov 94, 16)

15 Nov 94 - Ella Pamfilova quits Russia's Choice faction saying she had been concerned that the formation of the "Russia's Choice" party was too narrowly focused on the "interests of big capital," but the "last drop" was when faction member Anatoliy Chubays accepted the position of first deputy premier "without consulting" the faction ahead of time. Pamfilova says she has no plans to join another faction (ITAR-TASS, 15 Nov 94; OBSHCHAYA GAZETA, No. 46, 18-24 Nov 94)

18 Nov 94 - Duma deputies fell 20 votes short in attempt to ban LDPR leader Zhirinovskiy from speaking at next three sessions after he called FSK Director Stepashin a CIA and Mossad agent (vote: lacked 20 votes for passage) (21 Nov 94, 36)

### Political Parties and Political Life

16 Nov 94 - Council approves law "On Basic Guarantees of the Russian Citizen's Voting Rights" passed by Duma on 26 October (17 Nov 94, 26)

23 Nov 94 - Duma rejects constitutional draft law "On a Referendum of the Russian Federation" submitted by the Central Electoral Commission (vote: 282-30, 1 abstention; 300 votes in favor required for passage); conciliation commission set up to rework law. Deputies objected to provision prohibiting the holding of referenda on issues contradicting the constitution. Deputies also reject alternate draft submitted by Yabloko faction that would have limited the initiation of referenda to a Constitutional Assembly or to petitions signed by two million voters (vote: only 123 in favor) (25 Nov 94, 32; 29 Nov 94, 36)

23 Nov 94 - Duma approves on first reading law "On Elections of Federal Assembly State Duma Deputies" drawn up on basis of presidential draft, which called for a 300-150 ratio between deputies elected from districts and from party lists. Duma amended draft to preserve even split between district and party list deputies and also to allow candidates on party lists to run in districts (29 Nov 94, 36)

### Judicial and Legal Reform

11 Nov 94 - Duma approves on first reading draft law, introduced by CPRF deputies Ilyukhin, Filimonov, amending the Criminal Code to hold senior state officials and Federation components criminally liable for violating constitution and laws (vote: 232-27, 9 abstentions) (Interfax, 11 Nov 94)

15 Nov 94 - In a straw vote Council approves nomination of Yuriy Danilov (vote: 74 votes for), Mikhail

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Krasnov (vote: 60 votes for), and Valeriy Savitsky (vote: 58 votes for) as candidates for the Constitutional Court (16 Nov 94, 26)

16 Nov 94 - Of the five nominees to the Consitutional Court, the Council confirms only Yuriy Danilov; Justice Minister Yuriy Kalmykov (vote: 65 votes for) and Raif Bektagirov (vote: 59 votes for) take fourth and fifth position in the vote; 90 votes required for confirmation (16 Nov 94, 15; 18 Nov 94, 30)

16 & 30 Nov 94 - Council rejects first part of the Civil Code disagreeing with the section on land rights; Committee on Agriculture is to set up joint conciliation commission with the Duma to rework section (17 Nov 94, 28). Following the commission's recommendation to delay implementing this chapter, Yeltsin signs bill into law on 30 November (Interfax, 30 Nov 94)

17 Nov 94 - Council approves a series of amendments/additions to criminal code, including liability for breaking the confidentiality of medical records (18 Nov 94, 30)

23 Nov 94 - Duma approves on first reading law "On Implementing Amendments and Addenda to the RSFSR Penal Code and the RSFSR Code on Administrative Violations" (29 Nov 94, 36)

## ECONOMIC POLICY

### Budget, Taxes, and Banking

10 Nov 94 - Duma passes law to set up the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation; chamber to be a joint Council, Duma office to oversee the implementation of the federal budget and off-budget funds (RIA, 10 Nov)

11 Nov 94 - Duma approves on final reading laws on personal income tax, value-added tax, and corporate profit tax (Interfax, 22 Nov 94)

14 & 23 Nov 94 - Duma Committee for Budget, Taxation, and Finances endorses Paramonova for chairman of the Central Bank (vote: 17-2, 4 abstentions) (14 Nov 94, 29). On 23 November Duma rejects Parmamonova's appointment (vote: 107-127, 19 abstentions). Lukyanov (Russian Way) says Duma rejected her nomination because Yeltsin had violated the constitution when he demanded Gerashchenko's resignation (23 Nov 94, 19; 25 Nov 94, 31)

17 Nov 94 - Duma Committee for Economic Policy recommends rejecting of the draft 1995 budget prior to the first reading and suggests setting up a conciliation commission to revise the economic forecast for 1995 (18 Nov 94, 30; 21 Nov 94, 37)

25 Nov 94 - Duma adopts motion of Mikhaylov (CPRF) to discuss in closed session the defense section of the federal budget draft; Duma adopts motion by Bratishchev (CPRF) for ministerial presentations on various budget sections; open sessions to be held every Thursday in December (28 Nov 94, 37)

25 Nov 94 - Minister of Finance Panskov presents the 1995 draft budget to Duma for a first reading (28 Nov 94, 38)

### Social Welfare

14 Nov 94 - Council holds parliamentary hearings on environmental problems of the northern areas; participants issue recommendations for formation of a special environmental protection package and the guaranteed funding (15 Nov 94, 38)

16 Nov 94 - Duma passes on first reading the bill "On Trade Unions, Their Rights, and Activity Guarantees" (RIA, 16 Nov)

23 Nov 94 - Duma adopts on first reading draft law "On Raising the Minimal Level of Wages"; minimum wages to be 54,100 roubles starting 1 January 1995 (23 Nov 94, 20)

## RUSSIAN REGIONAL ISSUES

10 & 22 Nov 94 - Duma accepts proposal of Russia's Choice member Danilov to set up a commission to investigate Komi oil spill (10 Nov 94, 29). On 22 November Special Duma commission investigating oil spill states that conclusions of Komineft joint stock company, the Russian Government, and Komi authorities are not supported by available evidence; commission will continue its investigation (25 Nov 94, 30)

16 Nov 94 - Council's Committees for Federation Affairs, Defense and Security hold closed hearings on Ingush-Ossetian issue (RIA, 18 Nov)

25 Nov 94 - Duma adopts motion of Burlakov (LDPR) to hold hearings on situation in Chechnya (28 Nov 94, 37)

## MEDIA ISSUES

10 Nov 94 - Yeltsin vetoes law "On Introducing Amendments and Additions to the Russian Federation Law on the Mass Media" on the grounds that the changes limit freedom of information, restrict circle of participants in the sociopolitical life of Russia, and exclude the bodies of state power from being founders of periodical publications (10 Nov 94, 10)

16 Nov 94 - Duma passes on third reading the information, data-exchange, and information protection bill requiring the registration of data exchange networks (RIA, 16 Nov)

23 Nov 94 - Duma adopts on third reading law "On State Support for Mass Media and Publishing Houses" (25 Nov 94, 32; 28 Nov 94, 34)

### Abbreviations

CIS - Commonwealth of Independent States

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

CPRF - Communist Party of Russian Federation
FSK - Federal Counterintelligence Service
LDPR - Liberal Democratic Party of Russia
NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NRP - New Regional Policy
PRES - Party of Russian Unity and Accord
RSFSR - Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
WGF - Western Group of Forces

### Duma Committee Discusses Chechnya Crisis

*LD1312124194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1107 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The State Duma's sub-committee for federative relations discussed on Tuesday [13 December] President Yeltsin's appeal to the deputies of the Federal Assembly.

The sub-committee believes that the ultimate goal of the settlement is the preservation of Chechnya's status as a constituent member of the Russian Federation, with due account taken of its historical and national features. To attain this goal, an agreement on power sharing must be concluded between the Russian Federation and the Chechen Republic.

A transitional period must be established to last until January 1, 1997. Also all illegal formations operating in Chechnya must be disarmed, free elections held and a package of agreements concluded with the Russian Federation, including the ones on economic aid, on budget relations and on joint efforts to combat crime.

The president and government should organize talks at the level of the Russian Federation's authoritative bodies, involving all political movements and organizations of the Chechen Republic.

### Russia's Choice Faction Against Yeltsin Impeachment

*LD1312152094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1407 GMT 123 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Russia's Choice faction will vote against the impeachment of President Yeltsin, if the State Duma raises this issue in connection with developments in Chechnya. The faction took this decision Tuesday [13 December] morning, Yegor Gaydar's press secretary Anna Tyagunenko told Interfax.

The decision to vote on this issue unanimously was taken by the Russia's Choice deputies by consensus.

In the past few days Chairman of the Duma Defense Committee Sergey Yushenkov, Russian Choice, has repeatedly referred to the possibility of initiating the impeachment procedure if Russia resorts to military actions in Chechnya.

According to Tyagunenko, at the session the faction held on Tuesday Yushenkov explained that he just wanted to attract the president's attention to the fact that he might lose support from the faction which is the most consistent in backing him at the Duma.

The Russia's Choice faction has 72 mandates in the lower chamber of Russia's Federal Assembly.

### Deputies Formulate Policy on Chechnya

*LD1312164194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1407 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Russia's Choice faction in the State Duma, at its meeting on Tuesday [13 December], worked out answers to all the three questions contained in the Russian president's address to parliament deputies, Interfax was told by the faction's Deputy Chairman Boris Zolotukhin.

The faction believes that the conditions for the start of talks ought to be the establishment of peace on the territory of Chechnya, the confirmation that the republic is a constituent member of the Russian Federation, the adoption of a document on power sharing between the federal bodies and the authorities in the Chechen Republic.

According to Zolotukhin, the faction believes that the talks should be conducted "with all political forces controlling any part of territory of the Chechen Republic." The faction accepted the president's proposal to participate in the work of a commission of observers, while it would like to receive from the president a document on the commission's actual status and powers.

### Duma Declares Amnesty for North Caucasus Fighters

*LD1312174394 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1521 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Pavel Kuznetsov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 13 Dec—A decision to declare an amnesty for people who took part in illegal actions related to armed conflicts in North Caucasus was passed by the State Duma today. There were 292 deputies voting for the document, three against, and six deputies abstained.

According to the decision, criminal proceedings will not be instituted against people who have committed illegal actions while taking part in armed conflicts in North Caucasus, who, at the same time, are not implicated in grave crimes against the lives and health of citizens, and who have voluntarily laid down their arms. Also, the decree stipulates that all the criminal cases that have been started by the bodies carrying out inquiries and preliminary investigation should be quashed, as well as the cases which have not been considered by the courts regarding this category of individuals.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

The above category of individuals is relieved of undergoing criminal punishment. The convictions of those relieved of punishment are expunged.

The decision comes into force as of the moment it has been published.

### Text of Federation Council Decree on Chechnya

*MM1412085594 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Dec 94 First Edition p 3*

[Decree No. 291-I FC of the Russian Federation Federal Assembly Federation Council "On the Situation in the Chechen Republic," dated 8 December 1994, Moscow, and signed by V.F. Shumeyko, chairman of the Russian Federation Federal Assembly Federation Council]

[FBIS Translated Text] Having discussed the situation in and around the Chechen Republic and condemned the actions which were aimed at resolving the conflict in the Republic with the use of forces and which caused an exacerbation of armed confrontation, leading to numerous casualties and much damage, and regarding the use of strong-arm methods to solve the problem as inadmissible, the Federation Council rules that:

1. It be suggested to the Russian Federation president that constitutional measures be adopted to normalize the situation in and around the Chechen Republic and he be recommended:

a) To be strictly guided by the Russian Federation Constitution and federal laws in adopting measures to safeguard the Russian Federation's state integrity;

b) To propose again that the leaders of the warring sides in the Chechen Republic immediately cease armed confrontation and begin talks on the reestablishment of constitutional order in the republic;

c) To create a special group of experts, made up of authoritative political scientists, academic lawyers, and experts on the Caucasus to work out effective recommendations at all stages of the negotiating process;

d) To form a government commission to conduct the negotiating process, with the participation of deputies from both chambers of the Russian Federation Federal Assembly.

2. That it be suggested to the Russian Federation president to instruct P.S. Grachev, Russian Federation defense minister; V.F. Yerin, Russian Federation internal affairs minister; and S.V. Stepashin, director of the Russian Federation Federal Counterintelligence Service; not to allow force to be used on the territory of the Chechen Republic until another decision is made by authoritative bodies in accordance with the Russian Federation Constitution.

3. The Russian Federation General Prosecutor's Office be instructed to carry out a check on the actions of officials involved in the tragic events of November-December 1994 in the Chechen Republic, and report on its results to the Federation Council within two weeks.

4. Federal organs of state power are to assist the organization of effective peaceful dialogue between the conflicting political forces in the Chechen Republic.

5. It is necessary to observe two basic principles in the negotiating process on a political settlement of the situation in the Chechen Republic and in deciding on forms of collaboration with organs of state power in the Republic:

a) Making it possible for the peoples of the Chechen Republic to express their democratic will and achieving stability and calm in the republic;

b) Preserving the integrity of the multinational federal Russian state.

6. The Russian Federation president and Russian Federation Government are to ensure that deputies of both chambers of the Russian Federation Federal Assembly have regular and prompt access to reliable information on events taking place in the state.

7. The Federation Council Committee on the Federation, the Federation Treaty, and Regional Policy, the Federation Council Committee on Security and Defense, and the Federation Council Committee on Constitutional Legislation and Judicial and Legal Questions are to prepare and conduct within a momnth in conjunction with the relevant federal organs of state power, organs of state power of the Russian Federation's components, academics, and public figures parliamentary hearings "On the situation in the Chechen Republic."

8. It is to be suggested to the media that they display good sense and restraint in their coverage of interethnic relations.

V.F. Shuymeyko, chairman of the Russian Federation Federation Council.

Moscow, 8 December 1994.

### Duma Demands Information on Losses in Chechnya

*LD1412095194 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0929 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Novikov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 14 Dec—The State Duma demanded that the Russian Government submit official information on the situation in respect of Russian troops in the Chechen Republic. Valentin Kovalev, deputy head of the chamber, and Viktor Ilyukhin, head of the security committee, have been instructed to draft a proposal on the issue.

The question was raised today at the chamber's plenary meeting by deputy Ella Pamfilova, who voiced her

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

amazement at the fact that the State Duma had not been given data on the losses of Russian servicemen in Chechnya and casualties among the population.

## Regional Affairs

### Chechen Delegation 'Ready To Sign' Russian Terms

*LD1312132694 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The RIA news agency reports that Sergey Yushenkov, chairman of the State Duma defense committee, has said that the Groznyy delegation at the Vladikavkaz talks is ready to sign a draft agreement proposed by the Russian side. Sergey Yushenkov says this on the basis of a telephone conversation between him and Chechen Procurator General Usman Imayev. RIA reports that the agreement could be signed today.

According to Imayev, the Chechen Republic is also prepared to recognize that it is a component part of the Russian Federation, Yushenkov said.

### Dudayev: Russia's Fate Depends on Chechnya Conflict

*LD1312143094 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1322 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] Groznyy/Moscow, 13 Dec—"Whether or not there is democracy in Russia is being decided today in Chechnya," Dzhokhar Dudayev said today in a telephone interview with the Groznyy correspondent of ITAR-TASS, Sharip Asuyev.

Noting that "the fate of all Russia depends on the development of events in Chechnya," Dzhokhar Dudayev emphasized that "not simply localized armed clashes are taking place on the outskirts of Groznyy but a fierce struggle is unfolding between democracy, which is not yet very strong in Russia, and a new Russian totalitarianism."

General Dudayev expressed "satisfaction with the fact that the simple Russian people have evaluated the situation more correctly than many politicians" and stated that "judging from information reaching Groznyy, with every passing hour they are raising their voices in defense of the Chechen Republic and Russian democracy." "We do not doubt even for a moment the rightness of our cause," Dzhokhar Dudayev summed up.

Asked by TASS to comment on Dudayev's statement, Leonid Smirnyagin, a member of the Presidential Council, stated that he agrees with the general, but only partly. "It is true, the Russian democracy is undergoing a serious test which will show whether it will be able to defend itself and insist on doing things its way, and whether Russians really understand that a democratic state must use force if it encounters counter-violence on part of its territory."

Smirnyagin is convinced that General Dudayev quite "skillfully uses weak points of democracy." An example could be the fact that it is in the conditions of a democratic society, which Russia is, that it is easy to discuss and condemn government actions."

At the same time Smirnyagin recalled that Chechens together with other peoples of the Caucasus were subjected to deportation, and no one in Russia knew about it. In the conditions of a totalitarian society, he said, this was done quickly and with no loss to the public conscience. Today, he stressed, is a different time, and it has already proved that "despite the fact that democracy in Russia is young, it exists."

He refuted another thesis of Dudayev's about support for his regime supposedly growing in Moscow, having noted that even at the rallies which have taken place on Pushkin Square over the past few days, the speakers stated "they do not harbor illusions about a democratic system" in the Chechen republic. Smirnyagin said that the spirit of what the speakers were saying often boiled down to "not allowing Russia to slide from a democratic state into a police one."

At the same time, the member of the Presidential Council admitted that Dudayev had skillfully exploited references to such kinds of rallies which he said "have become a weapon which is no less effective than the military equipment which subunits of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Defense of Russia are carrying out measures in the Chechen Republic today to disarm."

### Dudayev's Troops Shelled by Russians North of Groznyy

*LD1412073794 Moscow Radiostantsiya Ekho Moskvy in Russian 0700 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] This morning Russian troops subjected Dudayev's troops positions to the north of Groznyy to artillery bombardment from the direction of the village of Pervomayskiy, according to Chechnya's armed headquarters. Official Groznyy still thinks the capital will be stormed today.

### Dudayev Calls Talks a 'Farce,' Urges Caucacus To Rise

*LD1412122194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1114 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Chechen leader Dzhokhar Dudayev described the current talks in Vladikavkaz between the working commission of the Russian government and representatives of Groznyy as a farce. It is impermissible to bomb communities simultaneously while holding talks, Dudayev said on local television Tuesday night.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

He remarked that in the final account Chechnya will sit down to the negotiating table though "not with the Russian leadership but with the public and political forces, foremost with Don Cossacks, with whom the Chechen Republic has an agreement which it will never violate."

Dudayev urged the population to fight against Russian troops to the very end. "The land here must burn under their feet," he said.

"It is a war for life, not death. The present regime in Russia has not left the citizens of Chechnya any other alternative," he said.

According to Dudayev, the Chechens "are defending today not only their own lives but the right to freedom of all peoples of the Caucasus." "I am calling upon the entire Caucasus to rise and the leadership (of the Caucasian republics) cowardly submitting to Moscow to step aside, relinquishing their place to the people," he said.

### Aide: Dudayev Seeks Chechen Defense, Not War

*LD1412152294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1441 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Translated Text] Groznyy, 14 Dec—"Dzhokhar Dudayev has not called Chechens to war with Russia and does not intend to do so, as far as I know," Movlen Salamov, an aide to the Chechen president, told an ITAR-TASS correspondent today. He refuted reports by several mass media sources that interpret Dudayev's television appearance today as a call to the population to begin war against Russia.

Explaining the basic idea of Dudayev's speech, Salamov said: "The president, together with the people of Chechnya, is proceeding from the fact that war has been thrust on the republic and is, in point of fact, under way. The only thing we can do is defend our state. It is precisely this that Dudayev was calling on his fellow citizens to do—regardless of their nationality—to defend their homeland."

### Russian Tanks in Chechnya Fire on Polish Radio Team

*LD1312162894 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[Correspondent Wiktor Water report from "near Achkoy-Martan in Chechnya"]

[FBIS Translated Text] There have been continuous clashes between Russian troops and units loyal to President Dzhokhar Dudayev in Chechnya since this morning. Before noon the Russian troops moved forward toward the capital of the republic, Groznyy. Tank columns have moved toward the Chechen positions. Aircraft are attacking with missiles. The Chechens have no armored weapons, and have practically nothing with which to defend themselves.

Shortly after reaching the front line, which is only 35 km from Groznyy, near the Achkoy-Martan village, the Polish Radio team were fired at by Russian tanks. Three civilian cars on the road in front of our team were hit. We witnessed the death of seven people. They were literally torn to pieces by the bullets.

At the same time the Russians carried out a missile attack on the road along which our cars were moving. Shortly after the attack a group of several hundred unarmed Chechens started to move in the direction of the approaching tanks. For our own safety we had to withdraw.

We do not know what fate awaited the defenders of Achkoy-Martan. Only one thing is certain: The Russians are attacking all targets indiscriminately, both civilian and military. For example, in the vicinity of the Tersk Upland the Russians opened fire on civilians running away from the tanks.

The Chechens told us that Russian soldiers who were taken prisoner yesterday, were drunk, and that their pockets were stuffed with condoms. When describing the incident the Chechens waved their fists and shouted: They will never get our women. They can kill us but they cannot scare us. Allah will decide our fate.

At the moment, air and tank attacks in the vicinity of Groznyy are being carried out from three directions. The Russians may reach the capital in the next few hours. The determination of the Chechens is absolute. Whole villages and settlements are preparing for battle. Their inhabitants are trying to arm themselves with whatever weapons are available. However, armed only with Kalashnikovs, hunting guns, and a few grenade launchers, the Chechens will not be able to put up much resistance. There still remains guerrilla warfare, and they do not intend to give up.

### 'Difficult Conditions' Hamper Progress of Troop Columns

*LD1412140994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1332 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent Mikhail Shevtsov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mozdok December 14 TASS—Units of the Russian Interior and Defence Ministries continue their advance to the Chechen capital under difficult conditions.

ITAR-TASS learnt at the temporary information centre in Mozdok, North Ossetia, that the column of Russian troops, moving from the north, was in the area of Chervlennaya and Pervomayskaya villages this morning, that is 15-20 kilometers from Groznyy.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

According to the same information, the army group, moving to Groznyy from Ingushetia, advances with some delay, since it was under fire and was forced to quash firing emplacements of Chechen President Dudayev's supporters. It is now some 40 kilometers from the Chechen capital.

The column of Russian interior troops advancing to the Chechen Republic from Dagestan, also found itself in a difficult situation. It was blocked by local residents near the village of Khasavyurt (Dagestan) on December 11.

As many as 59 servicemen were taken hostage. Only 38 troops were freed later. According to unconfirmed reports, six hostage officers were shipped to Groznyy. The column stopped its advance in this direction, taking up all-round defence several kilometers from the border with Chechnya. Talks on the release of hostages continue.

Troops who entered the Chechen Republic, have the task of sealing off Groznyy. However, weather may adjust plans of the military. Rains fell in the region this morning, interfering with air flights and making the implementation of tasks by troops more difficult.

### Russian Troops Ordered To Seal Off Groznyy

*LD1412075094 Moscow Radiostantsiya Ekho Moskvy in Russian 0700 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Subunits of the Internal Ministry troops and Defense Ministry subunits have been ordered to seal off Groznyy this morning. The Interim Information Center has reported—I quote—the aim of this is to prevent infiltration from outside of the area cordoned off by the armed forces.

### Reportedly Continue Advance

*LD1412121994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1114 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian troops in the Chechen territory continued their advancement in the direction of Groznyy Wednesday.

According to an Interfax correspondent, local residents are still blocking a unit of Interior Ministry troops in the area of Khasavyurt, Dagestan. Its advancement stopped after 21 men were taken hostage. The command of the force and the Dagestan leadership are conducting talks with the local population. Unconfirmed reports speak of six of the hostages, all officers, being transferred to Groznyy.

The Army column that entered Chechnya from Ingushetia is now 30-40 kilometers outside of Groznyy. According to the provisional information center in Mozdok, the advancement of the column to planned lines is delayed because it is "forced to actively suppress Dudayev's firing positions."

Military sources say that advanced formations of Russian troops heading for Groznyy from North Ossetia are in the immediate vicinity of the Chechen capital.

Sources in Mozdok believe that Russian troops will not manage to encircle Groznyy in keeping with the plan in the near future because weather conditions worsened Wednesday and poor visibility hindered the use of aircraft and helicopters. Besides, rainfalls flooded roads which also complicates the advancement of military vehicles in the direction of Groznyy.

According to military sources, last Tuesday Dudayev's supporters opened fire at a Russian helicopter and its crew had to make a forced landing in the territory controlled by Russian troops. Crew members were not hurt. The source said that after minor repairs the helicopter will return to its base.

### Russian Planes Attack Central Groznyy, Casualties Reported

*LD1412143494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1411 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Translated Text] Groznyy, 14 December—Five SU-25 attack aircraft carried out a rocket attack at approximately 1630 Moscow time today on the Groznyy suburbs and directed large-caliber machine-gun fire at the city center. According to information from Dzhokhar Dudayev's headquarters, there are casualties.

The same sources reported to the ITAR-TASS correspondent that four other military aircraft belonging to the Russian troops in the second half of the day carried out rocket attacks on an encampment of prisoners in the area of the village of Dolinskiy to the north of Groznyy, while military helicopters fired on the positions of detachments of Dudayev supporters on the Chechen-Dagestani border.

A headquarters spokesman told the ITAR-TASS correspondent that "the actions of the Russian troops against the peaceful population of Chechnya endanger the lives of Russian soldiers and officers held prisoner in Groznyy."

### Groznyy Quits Talks; 'Cannot Accept Russian Terms'

*LD1412090394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0855 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy December 14—Russian-Chechen talks in the North Ossetian capital of Vladikavkaz were disrupted on Wednesday [14 December] and official Groznyy decided to recall its delegation because it cannot accept Russian terms, TASS was told by Chechen Prosecutor General Usman Imayev.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

"At present the Chechen side is ensuring a safe return of its representatives to Groznyy", he said.

"Our delegation was put into such a position when it had nothing to do by to disrupt the negotiations", the prosecutor general said and explained that Groznyy could not agree with the Russian demand to drop its independence drive.

"The Russian side demanded from the Chechen delegation to sign a document, according to which Chechnya recognises itself as a subject of the Russian Federation", Imayev said adding that "neither the Chechen, nor the Russian delegations are authorised to solve that issue". Chechnya proclaimed independence from Russia in 1991, but Russia never recognised it.

Earlier TASS correspondent reported from Vladikavkaz that Russian-Chechen talks had resumed on Wednesday.

### Groznyy Delegation Returns Home

*LD1412114894 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1112 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[FBIS Translated Text] Vladikavkaz, 14 Dec—The official Groznyy delegation today left the talks in Vladikavkaz at 1330 Moscow time [1030 GMT] and went back to Groznyy. The representatives of Chechnya headed by the Economics and Finance Minister Taymaz Abubokarov are being guarded by a reinforced unit of the North Ossetia MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], the ITAR- TASS correspondent learned from the North Ossetia MVD Deputy Minister Soslan Sikoyev, who is accompanying the delegation up to the border with Ingushetia.

As ITAR-TASS has learned from Vyacheslav Mikhaylov, the leader of the Russian delegation at the talks, the Russian representatives are staying in Vladikavkaz.

North Ossetian President Akhsarbek Galazov today received a cable from the Chechen MVD, in which on behalf of the republican government, the Chechen people are expressing cordial gratitude to the fraternal Ossetian people for the help that was given at a difficult hour for the peoples of the Chechen Republic Ichkeria.

### Groznyy Announces 2 Russian Helicopters Shot Down

*LD1412121894 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1146 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy, 14 Dec—Official Groznyy said that its forces downed two Russian military helicopters today. According to the information received by the ITAR-TASS correspondent the first helicopter was downed by a large-caliber machinegun near the village of Tolstoy-Yurt. The second helicopter was shot down and had to make a forced landing on the Rostov-Baku main road in the area of the village of Shaami-Yurt. One pilot of this helicopter has died of his wounds, the second was taken prisoner by the home guards.

As has just been reported by the Chechen military sources, six Russian helicopters are now in the process of launching massive missile strikes in the area of the village Shaami-Yurt, obviously in an attempt to get back its helicopter.

The ITAR-TASS correspondent did not manage to get any confirmation or denial of this report at the provisional information centre of the Russian Government in Moscow.

In the opinion of the Chechen armed forces headquarters, near Groznyy the opposing sides are now at a stand-off. There have not been any fundamental changes in the situation in the past 24 hours. From the direction of the north a mighty Russian grouping is stationary along the line of the villages of Tolstoy-Yurt, Pervomayaskaya, and Dolinskiy. Sporadic exchanges of fire and of artillery strikes have been continuing in this section throughout the night and today.

The same sources say the Pskov paratrooper division reinforced by units is stationary near the village of Novyy Shar and has not yet resumed advancing towards Gorznyy.

A headquarters spokesman of the Chechen armed forces denied the report that an armored force moving from Dagestan has moved 15 km deep into Chechen territory. He said that the force is near the border between Dagestan and Chechnya.

### Military Sources Deny Reports

*LD1412123694 Moscow Radiostantsiya Ekho Moskvy in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Military sources in Mozdok have denied reports that [Chechen President Dzokhar] Dudayev's supporters shot down two Russian helicopters.

### Situation Around Groznyy Reported 'Calm'

*LD1412093094 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0903 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Translated Text] Groznyy, 14 Dec—Worries that the atmosphere in Groznyy will be "hot" today have so far failed to materialize. The situation seems to be calm. A Russian military aircraft flew twice over the capital at low altitude this morning. Indiscriminate fire was opened against it. Russian troops have taken no other active actions in the outskirts of Groznyy.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

There have been no reports on the situation in the western and eastern directions along the Rostov-Baku highway. Two columns of armored vehicles, which have been heading toward Groznyy from the direction of Nazran and Makhachkala, are currently 50-60 km from Groznyy.

### Russian Delegate Denies Chechen Side Quit Talks

*LD1412105094 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1017 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 14 Dec—Aleksandr Asmolov, a leader of the Russian delegation to the talks with Chechnya, today denied reports that the Chechen side has broken off the talks in Vladikavkaz, but he admitted that the official delegation from Groznyy intends to consult with its leadership on the fate of the talks.

"The Chechen side today raised the question of the need to hold consultations with its leadership in Groznyy for the purpose of further continuing the negotiation process," Aleksandr Asmolov told the ITAR-TASS correspondent by phone today. He is deputy head of the working commission of the Russian Government.

"The working commission states that it is ready to continue the talks for the search for ways of peacefully settling the situation in the Chechen Republic," Asmolov stressed.

Previously, Usman Imayev, Procurator General of the Chechen Republic, told the ITAR-TASS correspondent in Groznyy that the Chechen delegation is returning home, since it "has been set conditions in which the only thing left to it was to break off the talks." The Chechen delegation refused to sign a document in which Chechnya acknowledges itself as a subject of the Russian Federation. "Neither the Chechen nor the Russian delegation are competent to resolve this question," Imayev affirmed.

### Tatarstan Parties Support Chechens

*LD1412092694 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0630 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Representatives of the 16 national patriotic parties and organizations of Tatarstan have condemned the movement of Russian troops into the Chechen Republic. A rally is to be held today in support of the Chechen people.

### Working Document on Chechnya Outlined; No Agreement Reached

*LD1312193594 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1802 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 13 Dec [ITAR-TASS]—No agreement was reached as yet on the main point of the document proposed by the Russian side at the talks held in Vladikavkaz between the working commission of the Russian Government and the delegation from Groznyy. Vyacheslav Mikhaylov, head of the Russian commission at the talks, has told this to an ITAR-TASS correspondent.

The representatives from Groznyy offer their own wording of the second point of the document which says: "An agreement has been reached in principle on the disarmament of the population and illegal armed formations of the Chechen republic and on working out specific measures for implementation of the disarmament, prior to which the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation should be withdrawn beyond the boundaries of Chechnya under the supervision of international organizations."

Mikhaylov said that the version of this point proposed by the Russian side is different: "an agreement has been reached in principle to begin the disarmament of the population and illegal armed formation of the Chechen republic on the basis of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and to work out a specific mechanism for implementation of the disarmament simultaneously with withdrawal of the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation".

As for the remaining four points of the draft document, they look like this:

The first point: "After the talks on a settlement of the situation in the Chechen Republic, agreement was reached on an immediate end to the bloodshed and any armed clashes on its territory.

The third point: "No later than 14 December 1994, work is to begin on the mechanism of joint actions by the law enforcement bodies of the Russian Federation and Chechen Republic to disarm the population and illegal armed formations on the territory of the Chechen Republic."

The fourth point the document says that "the participants in the talks believe that agreement has been reached concerning the questions of prior importance connected with the life of and safety of the population of the Chechen Republic and all citizens of the Russian Federation."

In the opinion of Vyacheslav Mikhaylov, the fulfillment of this point will make it possible to embark on the fulfillment of the Russian Government Resolution No. 1361 of 9 December "On urgent measures for the restoration and development of the economy and social sphere of the Chechen Republic."

Under point five, the last point, "the participants in the talks consider that at the next stage of the negotiation process it is expedient to discuss the whole circle of questions connected with settlement of relations

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

between the federal bodies of state power and the power bodies of the Chechen Republic."

All the enumerated points of the document, in the words of Mikhaylov, are "the limit which cannot be exceeded".

On Wednesday, the talks in Vladikavkaz will be continued, and the main attention is expected to be devoted to the second point of the document, i.e. the question that subunits of the MVD [Interior Ministry] and Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation may be withdrawn from the territory of the Chechen Republic only after the end of the process of disarmament of the population and illegal armed formations on the territory of the Chechen Republic.

### Chechen Headquarters Reports Clashes With Russian Forces

*LD1412134294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1114 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fire engagements between Dzhokhar Dudayev's formations and Russian forces took place Wednesday night near the populated center of Pervomayskiy, Tolstoy-Yurt, and Assinskaya (Chechnya), officer on duty from Chechnya's main headquarters reported in the morning of December 14.

In his words, "there are killed and wounded on both sides" as a result of clashes in which the warring parties used armored vehicles. The officer on duty failed to name the precise number of losses

### Chechens Use Grad MLRS Against Russian Forces Near Groznyy

*LD1412160494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1430 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy. December 14. INTERFAX—On Wednesday morning Chechen formations carried out a series of strikes from Grad multiple launch rocket systems (MLRS) against Russian forces approaching Groznyy from three directions. Chief of Chechnya's main military headquarters, Aslan Maskhadov, reported to Interfax that the rocket strikes and attacks by the subversive groups were carried out in the Assinovskaya (south-west), Tolstoy- Yurt (north), and Pervomaiskaya (north-west) directions. As a result "Russian forces sustained serious losses in strength and military equipment," Maskhadov asserts.

Maskhadov refuted Moscow's assertions, stating that "the Russian forces have come up to the Chechen capital and are at the distance of 15 kilometers from Groznyy."

"In the Dagestan direction, as well as in all other directions, Russian forces remain at the same positions they occupied 24 hours ago, on Tuesday," Maskhadov said.

According to the information of the main military headquarters, as before, in the Dagestan direction the Russian forces occupy positions situated 4-5 kilometers from the Chechen border, however, they are redeploying.

As for the Assinovskaya direction (south-west from Ingushetia), the Russian column of armored vehicles is stationed on the highway Rostov-Baku, 50 kilometers from Groznyy. The Chechen servicemen acknowledged that the day before Russian servicemen seized eight people from the so called "Abkhazian battalion" in which Chechens who fought in Abkhazia serve.

The Russian armored vehicles still remain at their initial positions, 20-25 kilometers from Groznyy, from the side of Tolstoy- Yurt (the north) and the populated center of Pervomaiskaya (north- west). According to Maskhadov, "homes in Pervomaiskaya have been destroyed as a result of air strikes, there are victims among the civilian population."

Our Interfax correspondent reports that on Wednesday morning Russian aircraft continued infrequent flights above Groznyy.

Meanwhile, a rally in support of Dzhokhar Dudayev is being held on Groznyy's central square.

### Nationalities Minister Yegorov Portrayed as Champion of War

*MK1412144294 Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian No. 63 11-18 Dec 94 (signed to press 13 Dec) p 6*

[Report by Vladimir Yemelyanenko: "Nikolay Yegorov: Pacifier of the Caucasus"]

[FBIS Translated Text] By Boris Yeltsin's edict, Russian Nationalities Minister Nikolay Yegorov has become deputy prime minister of the Russian Federation Government and extraordinary presidential representative in Chechnya.

His ascent up the career ladder was precipitous: as early as April 1994 he was administration chief of Krasnodar Kray; in May, at the recommendation of Deputy Prime Minister Sergey Shakhray and with the patronage of Federation Council Chairman Vladimir Shumeyko, he was appointed by presidential edict head of the ministry on the affairs of nationalities and regional policy. Following his appointment, Yegorov starts drawing up a concept of the country's regional policy. The draft called for the streamlining of the Federation components' economic rights and greater autonomy. The draft has been left unfinished, however, and Yegorov made a name for himself in a different fashion. He headed a government clique opposing talks with Chechnya and urging the introduction of a state of emergency there. Under former nationalities ministers (Tishkov, Shakhray), talks with Groznyy were on a fast track. Moreover, negotiators managed to work out "eleven principles" whereby Chechnya was to be granted the status of free economic zone and Dzhokhar Dudayev was to delegate a considerable part of his powers to the federal authorities. Since Yegorov's elevation to the ministerial post, no Russian-Chechen talks have been conducted. Dudayev's repeated requests for resuming the talks were initially passed over

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

in silence. Subsequently, in August 1994, when Yegorov's ministry opted for betting on the Chechen opposition, Russia abandoned talks with the Groznyy authorities altogether.

Currently, Yegorov has moved his headquarters closer to Chechen boundaries, to Mozdok. The power ministers—Federal Counterintelligence Service, Internal Affairs Ministry, and Defense Ministry—were subordinated to him in the expected state of emergency area. Yegorov is authorized to mobilize Cossacks living across the border to bring "order" or to veto the results of Russian-Chechen talks in Vladikavkaz, being conducted by his deputy. Finally, he "oversees" the movement of troops across all of southern Russia.

Yet another deputy prime minister in charge of the state of emergency is repeating the evolution of all former chiefs of state of emergency areas in the USSR and Russia: Arkadiy Volskiy and Viktor Polyanichko in Nagorno-Karabakh; Yuriy Shatalin in South Ossetia; and Georgiy Khizha, Sergey Shakhray, Viktor Polyanichko, and Vladimir Lozovoy in North Ossetia and Ingushetia. Their experience has shown that emergency rule as the initial reaction to ethnic problems tends to become the core of Russia's ethnic and regional policies. Yegorov, for his part, is a model bureaucrat who epitomizes the style of "a trouble-shooter." He is convenient for the presidential entourage as a manageable deputy prime minister. As administration chief of Krasnoyarsk Kray he accurately carried out the center's will as he imposed residence permit restrictions and expelled the Meskhetian Turks, Afghan, Armenian, and Abkhazian refugees. In the North Caucasus, the terms of reference of the newly appointed deputy prime minister effectively transcend Chechen boundaries. Yegorov is in command of as many as three state of emergency areas—in North Ossetia, Ingushetia, and presently in Chechnya. Plus "supervision" of the Cossacks, who demand that Yegorov give them arms in areas bordering on the state of emergency zone. To that, Yegorov, who is a Cossack by birth, has asked the Council of Atamans of Southern Russia "not to make haste." His status in terms of clout has eclipsed those of all chiefs of state of emergency areas, former and current alike. But while they laid claim to the laurels of peacekeepers, Yegorov has been acting from the outset as the champion of war in the North Caucasus.

## 'Tens of Thousands' Volunteer To Fight Russia

*MM1412111794 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 94 p 2*

[Report by Igor Rotar: "Mountain People Preparing for War"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "A new Caucasian war has begun," is how Musa Shanibov, president of the Confederation of Caucasian Peoples, assesses the introduction of Russian troops into Chechnya. "Tens of thousands of volunteers from all the republics of the North Caucasus will go to war with the Russian aggressors."

The reaction of this organization, which is influential in the North Caucasus, (it was gunmen from the confederation who predetermined last year's rout of the Georgian troops in Abkhazia) to the transfer of Russian troops to Chechnya had a military-style precision to it. On that day the mountain people were holding an extraordinary congress in Nalchik. Delegates demanded that the Kremlin immediately end the aggression against Chechnya and begin the peace talks process.

But straight after the congress around 1,000 people began an indefinite protest rally outside the presidential palace there. As Shanibov claims, Valeriy Kokov, president of Kabardino-Balkaria, have given the confederation a sworn promise that in the next few days the republic will hold an emergency session which will adopt a resolution condemning the Russian aggression.

At the same time the mountain people have begun creating "coordination" headquarters throughout the North Caucasus.

The confederation's members are especially pleased with Dagestan's active stance. During the war in Abkhazia, for example, the Dagestanis were less active than their neighbors from Chechnya and Kabarda, but now, to use Shanibov's words, "this republic has finally stirred."

A Dagestan aroused is no less dangerous to the Kremlin than the desperate fury of a wounded but unbowed Chechnya. In terms of ethnic diversity, Dagestan is on a par with notorious Bosnia. The violation of the fragile peace here means bloody troubles for the whole North Caucasus.

"This war is suicide for Russia as a multinational state. A chain reaction of disintegration will start. The Russian Federation will simply cease to exist," Shanibov, the "mountain patriot," prophesies.

## Combat Operations 'Suspended' by Chechen Side

*MM1312151994 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 94 p 1*

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Russia Cuts Chechen Knot. Hopes of Stopping Bloodshed Remain": "When the Edition Was Being Signed to Press..."]

[FBIS Translated Text] Before the edition was signed to press [Chechen] Justice Minister Usman Imayev, the Chechen Republic's general prosecutor, telephoned the State Duma Committee for Defense and announced that

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Groznyy's delegation at the talks in Vladikavkaz has been instructed to agree on the whole [v tselom] to the draft agreement proposed by the Russian Federation. The delegation has only made certain amendments, and the Groznyy authorities hope that they will be taken into consideration.

U. Imayev voiced the hope that the agreement may be signed during the evening of 13 December. According to him, the combat operations that were in progress early Tuesday [13 December] morning on Chechen territory, in Dolinskiy Rayon in particular, have been suspended.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

## International Affairs

### Baku Offers Energy Independence

*LD1312211394 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Azerbaijan is ready to help Ukraine achieve independence as far as the energy supply is concerned, Yashar Aliyev, a deputy chairman of Azerbaijan's parliament, said. He is taking part in the work of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Parliamentary Assembly. During his meeting with Supreme Council Chairman Oleksandr Moroz the sides spoke out for speeding up the establishment of the Ukraine-Iran-Azerbaijan consortium for the construction of oil and gas pipelines to transport Iranian and Arab oil to Odessa. The issue of building an oil terminal in that port will be resolved by the end of the current year, Oleksandr Moroz said.

The sides backed the idea of building a ring highway that would link the countries of the Black Sea region.

### Kuchma Sends Message to 'Arafat

*AU1412122694 Kiev URYADOVYY KURYER in Ukrainian 13 Dec 94 p 1*

[Report by the Ukrainian Embassy in Israel and UKRINFORM: "A Meeting With Yasir 'Arafat"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization and chairman of the Palestine Autonomy Council, received in the city of Gaza Oleksandr Maydannyk, Ukraine's temporary charge d'affaires in Israel. The Ukrainian diplomat handed to the Palestinian leader a message from Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma in connection with the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Yasir 'Arafat.

The letter to the PLO chairman gives a high assessment of the recent Palestine-Israel agreements and expresses the hope that their implementation will serve the cause of establishing stable and just peace in the Near East and will contribute to the self-determination of the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat asked to convey his sincere gratitude to Leonid Kuchma for the cordial words of greetings and for the active support of the Palestinian cause.

## National Affairs

### Commission Approves President's Power Bill

*LD1312231394 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 2130 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev, 13 Dec—Ukraine's Supreme Council standing commissions have begun to consider the bill "On power and local self-government" drawn up by the president's administration. The first to begin work toward that end was the commission for issues of legal policy and legal and judicial reform. The president was represented at the meeting by Leonid Pidpalov, deputy chairman of the president's administration. After a long discussion the commission decided to approve the president's constitutional bill "On power" as a whole, proceeding from the fact that Ukraine needs a legal framework for carrying out reforms, but not to submit it in its present form for the consideration of the Supreme Council. The principal remarks made by the members of the commission referred to the need to revise the sections of the bill dealing with with the procurator's office and the powers of the president and the Supreme Council.

### Moroz Calls for Withdrawal

*LD1312220494 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1910 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[By UNIAN correspondent Svitlana Dorosh]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tirana—In an exclusive interview with UNIAN today, Oleksandr Moroz, chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, reaffirmed the fact that he had appealed to President Leonid Kuchma to withdraw the Law on Power. Oleksandr Moroz believes this would be a rather well-considered and legally precise move. He explained his stand by the fact that the Law on Power does not resolve the issue on the vertical structure of a council and functions of local councils and executive committees.

According to Oleksandr Moroz, the president of Ukraine, like the chairman of the Supreme Council, has doubts that the Law on Power will be approved by parliament. To create favorable conditions for the reformist policy it is necessary to fix provisions in the Law on Local Councils that would guarantee the subordination of the executive committees at the lower level to those at the higher level, and thus build an effective vertical structure of executive power, Oleksandr Moroz believes.

In Oleksandr Moroz's opinion, the law should give a council the right to dissolve an executive committee if the latter violates the Constitution.

Oleksandr Moroz suggests that the procedure applied to the passage of economic reform laws, should be simplified. It is intended to present for parliamentary consideration two draft laws, one of them amending the Constitution and the other establishing that the president should submit economic reform laws for the Supreme Council Presidium's examination, and the latter body should examine them within three weeks at the latest. The president will then be able to issue a relevant decree. If the decree fails to satisfy the parliament, the latter can annul it by 301 votes. "Which is hardly possible," Oleksandr Moroz believes, adding: "A legislative foundation of reforms will thus be laid and the passage of laws will be greatly speeded up."

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Oleksandr Moroz proposes to validate this procedure within 1995. It can certainly continue in future, if no Constitution is approved. This will enhance the role of the Supreme Council Presidium, and it will probably be necessary in that case to form a commission or two, or a structure to liaise between the executive and legislative branches of power, or to include in the Supreme Council Presidium chairmen of parliamentary groups.

Asked by UNIAN about the president's response to this proposal, Oleksandr Moroz described the reaction of the president as "wholly normal."

### Statehood Leader Calls For Military Coup

*WS1312153294 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0939 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Dec. 11.—The leader of the Ukrainian Statehood political association has urged Ukrainian officers to launch a coup against the Ukrainian Government.

"Among German soldiers there exists the thought that requests are only a polite form of orders. Gentlemen officers! Ask Kuchma, Masol, Moroz, the ministers and deputies to go on vacation for a few years so that they will not entangle under our legs, and give you the possibility to bring order to Ukraine," said Roman Koval, speaking Sunday at a conference of the Ukrainian Officers Union Kiev Oblast Organization.

The Ukrainian movement is in decline, said organizers. Membership in the Officers Association has considerably declined over the last year and there is no understanding on the side of the state, especially from the Defense Ministry, which is not receptive to the patriotic work of the organization in the armed forces.

"Believe it: Our civil leaders toiled non-stop to steal from and fool the people, they want to rest and are only awaiting your word. Officers, create Ukrainian history!" he added.

"Field Marshal Hindenburg in his time said it with straightforward and just words: 'He who wants to create history should know how to shed blood.' You, gentlemen officers, I hope, know how to shed blood. All that is left is to begin creating history," said Koval.

Koval went on a heated tirade aimed against Ukrainian politicians. "Gentlemen, remember that the parties in Ukraine are weak, incapable, full of demagogues, political prostitutes and rumor-mongers," said Koval. "They have no roots among the people and the people disrespect them for their weakness and sick inclination for intrigue and empty talk. It is funny to see how some officers, strong in body and clean in soul, go for consultations with party benches, these trade bureaus, where one can sell or buy the votes of the electorate, where narcissistic clerks see themselves as ministers, controllers of state assets. You take the initiative into your hands...," he added.

The meeting was attended by political luminaries including Former President Leonid Kravchuk, Officers Union President Vyacheslav Bilous, Defense Ministry Social-Psychological Service chief General- Lieutenant Anatoliy Kobzar, and Ukrainian Defense Forces Academy Deputy Chief General Oleksandr Ihnatenko.

"Gentlemen officers! The Statehood association wants the Ukrainian people to be organized as an army, the leaders of which confess to a policy of attack, and not to a policy of permanent non- perspective defense. Only in this way can we resolve an historic mandate—to save our nation. Only in this case Ukrainians, mobilized by a national idea, will shed the Russian yoke," concluded Koval.

### Deputy Yemets Previews Constitutional Debate

*WS1312153094 Kiev KYYIVSKA PRAVDA in Ukrainian 8 Dec 94 pp 1, 2*

[Interview with People's Deputy Oleksandr Yemets, member of the Constitutional Commission, by Yu. Lystopad; place and date not given: "Oleksandr Yemets: 'Orthodoxes Will Unfortunately Raise Controversy Over What '-ism' We Should Build'"—first three paragraphs are KYYIVSKA PRAVDA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text]Neither a nationwide debate (and not just one!), nor parliamentary discussions have given us a new constitution. Through three years of independence, Ukraine lived with a national flag, but also with the old Soviet Constitution. This is not a precedent, since, as everyone knows, our neighbor—Poland—has been drafting its constitution for as many as five years. The obsoleteness of a constitution, however, is an armor that hinders the development of a state. This is support for those political forces which would also like to comb other laws with the old brush. Still, the most important thing is that our country's course has not been set, which allows parties to call on the people to proceed in opposite directions.

Drafting a new constitution has recently resumed. The Constitutional Commission, on which the Supreme Council, the president, and the judicial authorities are equally represented, has held its first session.

What does the resumption of the constitutional process augur for us? What positions and political forces will meet one another during this process? People's Deputy Oleksandr Yemets, member of the Constitutional Commission, responds to our questions.

[Lystopad] Will the new Constitutional Commission perfect a draft, which—though with pain and difficulty—was born by the former Supreme Council, or will it draft a new one?

[Yemets] The commission members have agreed in principle that the commission's work will be based on the previous draft. However, there have been ultraradical proposals voiced by the communists, who are also

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

represented on our commission. They proposed to reject what has already been drafted since, according to them, it is a bourgeois draft, and to take the Soviet Constitution as a basis. With this viewpoint, however, they remained in the minority. The USSR Constitution as a model for us—this requires no comment. I will say something else. It would be strange to believe that we have somehow proven to be the wisest, and must begin everything from nothing. Are we supposed to reinvite the bicycle? The current draft was not merely drafted. It was studied by experts from many international organizations, and was quite highly assessed.

[Lystopad] On what issues should we expect the most heated debates? Will a referendum be required?

[Yemets] I think that controversies will primarily arise over the definition of Ukraine's socioeconomic system.

[Lystopad] Does it mean that they will arise over what "-ism" we will build?

[Yemets] Yes, they will, even though no constitution in the world defines such "-isms." There is a common rule that a state is democratic and law-governed. The former Constitutional Commission managed to avoid such controversies. I think, however, that left- wingers will raise this discussion immediately, since the current left-wingers are unfortunately more orthodox than those who worked in the former parliament.

A second acute issue is the division of powers, primarily those of the president and the legislative branch. A third issue, concerning organization of power in the regions, will also trigger serious discussions.

[Lystopad] Will you again be defining a model of rule—parliamentary, presidential, or mixed?

[Yemets] This question should not arise while drafting a constitution, because typology is always conventional. Currently, the primary goal is to find the optimum way to divide powers to counterbalance a dictatorship of one of the branches of power. Moreover, we are taking into account our historic peculiarities, the socioeconomic and demographic situation, a form of government that would be the most useful to lead our country out of the crisis, and the experience of other states. All this must be analyzed, and we must concentrate on a certain option. Let theoreticians then label the model we worked out.

As for the referendum, I have little hope that the current Supreme Council will pass a new constitution. Even if the Constitutional Commission manages to draft a compromising version, it will become stuck in the parliament. We should become convinced of this as soon as possible. Following this, in a calm manner and without squabbles, as was the case in Moscow, we should search for a peaceful way to resolve the constitutional problem. In my opinion, a referendum would be the most efficient way. Perhaps two draft constitutions should be put to a referendum.

[Lystopad] What is your opinion about [Supreme Council Chairman] Oleksandr Moroz's proposal that representatives of councils of various level adopt a constitution?

[Yemets] I do not think that this is realistic. They were elected to local councils, and their behavior will thus be defined by their status and the interests of their councils. I am afraid that this could bring about a serious disbalance between the central and local authorities.

[Lystopad] What do you think of the bill on power, which has been drafted by the presidential team and recently submitted to parliament?

[Yemets] One of its main provisions is a clear division of power. The Supreme Council, according to the president's model, primarily focuses on legislative and controlling functions, and the executive branch—on organizational and instructive functions.

[Lystopad] This was obviously what the president had in mind while saying that only if this law is passed, reforms will be conducted efficiently...

[Yemets] The Supreme Council resolutions often order the Cabinet of Ministers to do something. This is not a function of the Supreme Council, however. The Cabinet of Ministers is not so hopeless that it always has to be given orders, all the more so, since it comprises better specialists in specific areas than parliament does. Such is the nature of the executive and legislative branches. The Supreme Council has no right to interfere in routine activities of the Cabinet of Ministers and the executive authorities in general, because it would be impossible to find people responsible for decisions and results. Currently, a strange situation often develop. People say that three state leaders must find a common language. Whom do they have in mind? The president, the prime minister, and the Supreme Council chairman. Oleksandr Moroz, however, has never been a state leader, he merely heads the parliament, and the prime minister is subordinated to the president. So, we have one state leader, and he is also the leader of the executive branch. This is the president. Regardless of who occupies this office, I am convinced that only a dynamic and strong executive branch, the activities of which are independent of legislative authorities, is able to carry out reforms.

## Franchuk Wants Kiev, Moscow To Pay for Bases

*LD1312173194 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 1310 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Simferopol, 13 Dec—"I am raising the issue of payment for Crimean land, occupied by Ukrainian and Russian servicemen, for the second year running now," Anatoliy Franchuk, the Crimean republic's prime minister, said at a news conference. "And if in Kiev a preliminary accord has been reached with Valeriy Shmarov, Ukrainian deputy prime minister and defense minister, then in Moscow this issue has been left hanging in the air."

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Anatoliy Franchuk reported that at his meeting with Aleksey Bolshakov, the Russian Federation's deputy prime minister for relations with CIS countries, the Russian side insisted that this issue not be examined until the fate of the Black Sea Fleet is finally decided. However, Mr. Franchuk emphasized, this issue was "not in his remit."

However, the Crimean prime minister reported that both at that meeting, and at the unofficial meeting with the deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces and the commander in chief of the Russian Federation's Air Force, the issue of using Crimean military bases and ranges was discussed.

### Production Begins on new Aircraft

*WS1412122394 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0750 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Dec. 13—The Antonov Aircraft Design Bureau recently presented a convertible cargo-passenger aircraft.

The new An-74TK-200 aircraft has a special feature which allows the passenger plane to convert into a cargo aircraft and and back again in one hour. The plane can carry 52 passengers or 10 tons of cargo. The cargo area has enough room to carry a car or microbus.

"The aircraft is unique, because such machines are not being widely produced in the world," said Dmytro Kyva, Antonov Design Bureau first deputy general director.

"The aircraft is able to fly in any climate conditions. If compared with aircraft that cannot be converted within such a short period of time, the productivity of the new plane rose by 28 percent," the deputy director added.

The new aircraft has been already put in production at the Kharkov aircraft factory (Ukraine) and at the Poliet industrial association (Russia). The plane costs about US$10 million, while similar foreign-produced versions cost twice as much.

### Chernobyl Undergoes 10 Days of Repairs

*LD1312221694 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1910 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[By UNIAN correspondent Oleksiy Breus]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev—UNIAN has already reported that on 12 December, the personnel of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant's third generating set stopped turbogenerator No. 5. The Chernobyl plant has requested 10 days to investigate and repair the fault. Work at the turbogenerator has already begun. Generating set No. 3 is working at a capacity of 50 MW, as turbogenerator No. 6 remains in operation. One turbogenerator at the first generating set is also in operation, with the other being readied to come on stream after repairs.

Ukraine's Derzhkomatom and Derzhatomnahlyad [State Committees for the Use of Nuclear Power and for the Control of Work Safety in Nuclear Power Engineering, respectively] explained that, an hour and half before the turbogenerator was stopped, an increase in the content of hydrogen in its stator's cooling water was detected by standard control systems, which is a sign of a leak from the generator's rotor cooling system. It is established that a generator hydrogen has leaked if its concentration in the cooling water exceeds 2.2 percent. Once this limit was reached, the personnel took the absolutely right decision to stop the generator and halve the generating set's capacity.

This occurrence is zero level on the international scale of the assessment of incidents at nuclear power plants.

### Power Situation Worsens in Kharkov

*WS1312134794 Kharkov VREMYA in Russian 6 Dec 94 p 1*

[Report by A. Henkin: "The System Did Not Withstand"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As we have already reported, the energy situation in Kharkov Oblast and in Ukraine in general has worsened considerably. Power engineering specialists even propose that the entire Ukrainian economy be brought to a halt for three months. To all appearances, our country's leadership is so far not capable of coming up with any solutions. Speaking about Kharkov Oblast alone, its debt to Russian gas suppliers is running at 2.4 trillion karbovantsi and $18 million.

Gas deliveries from Turkmenistan have been suspended for a month now. Some sources reported about an accident at the pipeline in Uzbekistan. Although repairs had to be completed by early December, the pipeline remains inoperative.

Underground Ukrainian gas reserves, into which gas was pumped this past summer, are virtually exhausted. No trains loaded with coal are being dispatched to us from Donetsk and Lugansk. So, if nothing changes in the next several days, the last tonne of coal from the depository at the Zmiyevskaya hydroelectric station will be burned.

The "Kharkovenergo" amalgamation counted on fuel and energy supplies from Russia sold at "commercial" prices. However, the severe energy problems in Russia (people in Arkhangelsk and Murmansk Oblast are literally freezing up there) resulted in a situation in which it almost takes Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin to authorize deliveries of fuel oil. Not one single train car with fuel oil has crossed the Russian-Ukrainian border for one week now. The "Commercial" coal from the Kuzbass region will arrive after 1 January, at best.

So, the threat of enterprises sitting idle, barely warm apartments, and the frail lights of kitchen stoves is becoming more vivid... The time has come to think what happened and who is to be blamed. Perestroyka and

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Gorbachev, who initiated it? Independence and, naturally, Kravchuk? Entrepreneurs? Saboteurs? Have you noticed that no energy crisis has been reported from the Baltic states, which have absolutely no national energy sources? True, everything is already privatized down there.

Of course, losses of energy used to heat dozens of iron kiosks are huge. One should not forget, however, that thousands of unprofitable enterprises have been wasting electricity for years. No capitalist would sustain such expenses. Neither did our state.

But still, there are enterprises whose production is in demand and important. There are companies whose products are bought in our country and abroad. Finally, we live in Ukraine, and it is not our fault that we were born in a country with a malfunctioning economy. Timid attempts to change this system are being made, but the energy system remains the same. Electricity and gas are cut off simultaneously in apartments and at enterprises, as well as at the place of entrepreneurs and "red" directors...

As the current issue of our newspaper was being put to press, we learned that Kharkov Oblast Executive Committee A. Maselskiy signed a directive introducing emergency energy-saving measures in the oblast. The enterprises are continuing to work according to the same schedules. However, new measures to reduce consumption of gas and electricity are being prepared and introduced. The entire winter is looming ahead.

## Oblast Leader on Agricultural, Power Reform

*WS1312110094 Kiev UKRAYINA MOLODA in Ukrainian 6 Dec 94 p 4*

[Interview with Lvov Oblast Council Chairman Mykola Horyn by Serhiy Say-Bodnar; place and date not given: "Collective Use of Land Is Not Collective Land Ownership"—first paragraph is UKRAYINA MOLODA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] To interview Lvov Oblast Council Chairman Mykola Horyn has been an old dream of UKRAYINA MOLODA. This was not because some time ago, at someone's initiative, it was put on the black list of newspapers whose distribution and subscription was not recommended throughout his little kingdom; and not even because Lvov Oblast has been rocked by a number of personnel reshuffles since his ascension to the throne. It is just that Mykola Horyn is a politician and an economic manager, and he has been on top of all recent evolutionary processes in Galicia. It would be a sin not to turn on my tape recorder while flying aboard the same plane as him.

[Say-Bodnar] A widely held opinion is that Lvov Oblast is the most politicized region of Ukraine. Do you agree with this assessment?

[Horyn] I would not make such a conclusion. Someone had to seize the initiative to build the Ukrainian state in 1990. This initiative came from Lvov Oblast, and from Galicia in general. We came up with proposals to dissolve the Soviet Union and create our own sovereign state. Later, the date of 24 August 1994, came... We can yell hysterically to our heart's content today, but the center of political life moved to Kiev anyway. This is where the state bodies are being established. This is why journalists sometimes mistakenly say that Lvov is being pushed to the backyard of politics. This is not true. We have always had our own position. Nevertheless, the state should be created from the inside out. Lvov will always support the center as long as Kiev holds the position of independence and the country's integrity.

[Say-Bodnar] The issue of land ownership is now very acute in Ukraine. I know that it has been debated in your oblast since the early stages of our independence. Based on your experience in this sphere, could you touch upon this issue from the state-level perspective?

[Horyn] To begin with, our political leaders came to a conclusion in 1990 that fundamental changes in agriculture can be brought about in the quickest way possible by launching land reform. As a matter of fact, life itself has proven that no economic changes are possible without land reform. A number of relevant documents have been drafted in Lvov Oblast since 1990; some of them were even tested in practice. It is a good thing that our approach is in line with the recent president's edict on land relations.

The crucial thing is that the agricultural program of Lvov Oblast does not favor any type of economic activities. On the contrary, it stressed that types of ownership can be very different: individual, family, collective, joint stock, etc. The Supreme Council has to define types of ownership now, because what is presently written in our legislation is utterly absurd. One should clearly realize that the present rural nomenklatura will not create conditions for free choice such as this. This is why we propose that collective ownership be liquidated and that we transfer to the collective use of land. In our opinion, the land should be distributed among shareholders. After that, everyone will either take their share and become a private farmer, or join an association of land shareholders. The most important question today, however, is how the Supreme Council will react to the president's edict and whether we will be able to make a step forward.

Something has already been made in this direction in Lvov Oblast. First, no certificate for collective ownership has been granted. Incidentally, this decision was adopted at a session of the oblast council. Sometimes, our oblast is accused, especially for political reasons, of having destroyed collective farms. No, this is not entirely true. Practically no farms were dissolved, and the former collective farms were granted a different legal status. We understand that these are only the first steps. I would very much like the Supreme Council to approve the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

president's edict as soon as possible. It will be a repetition, but let me emphasize that no serious changes should be expected if Ukraine mishandles the process of the land ownership reform.

[Say-Bodnar] The word "anarchy" is heard as often as "good morning" these days. Most people demand order. Are you familiar with the presidential edict on power? What do you think about it?

[Horyn] I am very familiar with that document because I am a member of the Council of Regions. I must say that in Zaporizhzhya, at a meeting bringing together oblast council chairmen, we approved in principle the approaches to building power structures and relations between local self-governments and state executive bodies.

What would I like to stress? As far back as 1991, I was the only one among oblast council chairmen to stand up against the former Supreme Council chairman for the principles that President Kuchma is now trying to implement. Why? Because as early as 1990, we in Lvov Oblast had a multiparty system—something that the eastern part of Ukraine had not yet experienced. Communist Party structures (in the positive meaning of this expression) were still strong there, and they largely influenced the local executive structures. Finally, political pluralism came to eastern Ukraine, making all the chairmen of oblast councils realize that it is impossible to work in the old system and within old legislation. This is why we pointed out at the past several meetings that policies regarding power in Ukraine call for serious reform.

Rumors are heard today from the Supreme Council that this draft law will be voted down. As you can see, someone's political ambitions again played their role. We should understand one thing, though: We are in an extremely difficult economic situation, with the threat of social upheavals hanging over the country. This is why we need an efficient system of vertical power that would finally be capable of ensuring basic order in the state. So far, they have been trying to bend all laws to conform to the old Constitution. But you know very well that a commission is now working on a draft of the new constitution, and one should not bend it to meet specific laws. We should write fundamental principles into the new constitution, and then use them as a groundwork for devising the legislative basis. This is why the procedure proposed by the president seems logical: At first, the minor constitution should be adopted determining forms of state power. Later, its provisions would be incorporated into the actual constitution. As a member of the constitutional commission, I will uphold this principle; and I am doing this not to adjust my position to the president's, but because it is my conviction that I have developed over the five years of my work on the Lvov Oblast Council.

[Say-Bodnar] The portfolio of oblast council chairman was handed to you by Vyacheslav Chornovil, who is more of a politician than an economic expert. As for the latter, it was the subject of frequent debates, especially during those times. [sentence as published] Looking back several years, could you reveal what legacy you had to take over?

[Horyn] This is a very interesting question. The point is that it was Vyacheslav Maksymovych who offered me this position. I have worked with him for two years. So, let me make it short without going to details: All politicians made their contribution at a certain stage. For example, Leonid Kravchuk did a lot in his time. Leonid Kuchma, too, has already done quite a lot. Let us not assess his achievements yet. Time will do it better. History will dot all the i's and cross all the t's.

There is one thing, however, I would not like to happen. The process of state-building is very complicated, and if we start making judgments of people, seeing ourselves as the truth in the last instance, we are not going to get anywhere. Generally speaking, I would strongly advise political forces and the mass media to look at things positively. We are so preoccupied with negative things that we have forgotten about our role—to pave the way for the state. In my opinion, this principle would intensify the consolidation of our people, promoting statehood and facilitating our emergence from the economic crisis.

To make it short, I believe that Chornovil fulfilled his positive leadership mission in Lvov Oblast in 1990. His authority helped stabilize the situation at a time when the Soviet Union still existed and all the trappings of the totalitarian system remained intact. As you remember, the oblast's words were followed by deeds during those times. Instead of waving hands, it was engaged in serious work. We can feel the results of this today.

[Say-Bodnar] Not so long ago, you worked with the former president's representative Davymuka. No signs of confrontation clouded your relations. But once you filled your present position, many "heads were chopped off"—the internal affairs administration chief, the oblast's general prosecutor, the oblast court chairman were all fired...

[Horyn] Yes, our relations only appeared quite peaceful. As oblast council chairman, I tried to comply with the principles of the former president regarding his representatives. Later, however, Kravchuk succumbed to the Supreme Council, and that system of government was practically removed.

It is only natural that new people appear. Still, we have the new oblast council comprising 75 people with which I have to consult. Sometimes, they pursue their own narrow interests (in both the positive and negative meanings of this word), this is why, some decisions are made on a compromise basis. The important factor lies somewhere else—we have managed to create the efficient executive structure, capable of coping with its tasks. Only one thing is missing—clarity in the legislation and definitions of our responsibilities. We are not

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

afraid of responsibility. We will immediately assume it once they let us to. Most of the people do not understand that powers of local executive bodies run close to the limit which must not be overstepped.

[Say-Bodnar] Could you clarify the "General Motrynets case?" It was hyped so much by the media.

[Horyn] First of all, we should take a closer look at the legal environment in which we work. Government institutions have virtually no influence on the power structures. They receive no operational information, so I am not in a position to make impartial judgment of the activities of law-enforcement agencies.

As for the core of the issue, it has assumed too much political string. I think that we should reach the point where no official from the militia, the prosecutor's office, or the courts will have the right to get elected, or even run for some office. If he decided to compete for an elected position, he will have to leave the structure that employs him. Involvement of power and judiciary structures in politics is very dangerous. The "case" about which you have asked does not point to violation of human rights, as someone wants to portray it.

[Say-Bodnar] Western Ukraine, including Lvov Oblast, primarily voted for the previous president during the last presidential elections. Surveys conducted after a very short time showed that public opinion has changed somewhat. How could you explain that?

[Horyn] Galicia has its own special mentality. Here, the nation survived in its entirety, alertly reacting to outside factors. Sometimes, it is impossible to distinguish between the preelection struggle and just convictions.

Let me cite two very interesting examples. Kravchuk sustained a humiliating defeat by Chornovil in Lvov Oblast in 1991. Kuchma was also beaten by his opponent here in 1994. Still, just as Chornovil was beaten then, Kravchuk lost his battle today. This corroborates the point that everyone has their time.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

## Belarus

### Lukashenka Reaffirms Election Pledges

*LD1312201494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1644 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov and Andrey Petrovskiy; edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lukashenka told the Minsk Regional Council that he would not renounce his election pledges. "There were three key aspects in my program: measures to curb inflation; efforts to combat corruption and the conclusion of an economic agreement with Russia. I'm consistently solving these problems," he said.

The unpopular liberalization of prices on food and first necessity goods have brought its results," he said. "Belarus has a strategic currency reserve now and the rate of inflation is going down. I'm glad we can make current payments for the Russian oil and gas," he said.

The efforts to combat corruption are also bringing their results, he said, The law-enforcement bodies have started legal action against "many officials who wanted to build up capital at other people's expense," he added.

He announced that the repayment of the $420 million debt for the Russian energy and fuel would be discussed "separately" with President Yeltsin. "I personally reached an agreement on this with Yeltsin," he added.

Speaking about bilateral relations, Lukashenka confirmed that the Belarussian government would set up some 15 financial-industrial groups with Russia, while the drafting of the agreement on the economic union with Russia was nearing competition. Thirty agreements and "one major treaty" have already been coordinated, he said.

To quote Lukashenka, Belarus has cleared all of the cardinal differences with the Russian partner. Now Russia is to voice its position on economic integration with Belarus, he said. Lukashenka indicated that the conclusion of an economic agreement with Russia does not mean the loss of his republic's state sovereignty. "Simply, there will be no barbed wire on our borders," he said.

He said that he had put the biggest stake on regulated and socially-oriented economy, not on shock therapy, and that he would work with all those responsible for the future of the country.

### Official Clarifies Position on NATO, CIS

*WS1312134894 Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belarusian 10 Dec 94 pp 1, 3*

[Interview with Belarusian Deputy Foreign Minister Valery Vilyamavich Tsepkala by Vyachaslaw Zyankovich; place and date not given: "Valery Tsepkala Comments on Attitude of Official Minsk Toward Prospects for East European States Being Admitted to NATO; On Inexpediency of Establishing the Baltic-Black Sea Union of States; and On National Interests of Belarus in Central Asia"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Zyankovich] Valery Vilyamavich, according to the latest reports published in the press, several East European states are actively striving to become members of NATO. What is the attitude of official Minsk toward such a prospect?

[Tsepkala] The issue of expanding NATO membership has, in fact, been discussed for quite a long time. This fact, however, does not imply that this problem will be resolved anytime soon.

Belarus respects the inalienable right of any state to choose its partners. Of course, Poland, Hungary, Romania, and other states—aiming to become NATO members—can choose their political sponsors independently.

One should, however, admit that NATO's political image—compared with that of other international organizations—is least popular with people of CIS states. The ideological propaganda campaign conducted during the years of the "Cold War" is a logical explanation of this fact. The point is not whether NATO threatens Belarus or not. The problem, however, depends only on how the people perceive the emergence of a force—regarded by them as an enemy for quite a long time—along our western border. Belarusian politicians would be forced to take into consideration such negative sentiments among the people within a certain period of time. Therefore, if East European states enter NATO, the situation will inevitably change the domestic political situation in Belarus, and could even force the Republic to refrain from cooperating with NATO.

Belarus does not currently regard NATO as a challenging military- political alliance. When NATO is expanded by new member-states—no one, however, asked Belarus to enter NATO—it will extend as far as the Belarusian borders. Such a situation, of course, will not promote the strengthening of confidence between Belarus and NATO.

If East European states enter NATO, the continent will be redivided into spheres of influence, therefore, the integration tendency within the CIS—which has acquired the nature of genuine integration of late—would turn into a confrontation with the West. This integration would not be peaceful, compared with the current integration. It is difficult to imagine to what results this situation could lead.

Belarus will officially join the "Partnership for Peace" program in the immediate future. This document presents a mechanism for preventing a redivision of Europe, which could happen, if East European states join NATO and unite with West European states.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[Zyankovich] Belarus and Russia have never before built their relations on the principles of their sovereignty. The Belarusian president, however, expressed his thoughts in one of his public speeches upon returning from Moscow. In connection with such a situation, how pressing is the Belarusian Popular Front's initiative to establish a Baltic-Black Sea union of Baltic states, Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova to create a "specific" buffer zone between the West and Russia?

[Tsepkala] Belarus has specified its foreign priorities in great detail. Our key task is the development of relations with CIS states, so it is impossible to exclude Russia from this list of priorities. A range of agreements—of both a bilateral and international nature, such as agreements within the CIS framework, including the Treaty on CIS Collective Security—have been signed.

Belarus has signed all of these agreements, so we should strive to strengthen CIS by all possible means. By the way, it is in our interests that the situation in every CIS state becomes stable.

[Zyankovich] Are you really referring to every CIS state? Does Belarus pursue any national interests in Central Asia?

[Tsepkala] Yes, for example, Belarus has an interest in political stability in this region and needs a well-protected border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

If this condition is met, refugees from warring Asian states will not settle in Belarus, and, in addition, trafficking of arms and drugs would be stopped. Europe has traditionally been protected from refugees from India, Pakistan, Vietnam, and other states. A "corridor," however, has been established of late. Refugees—taking advantage of "transparent" borders between CIS states—are coming to Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia. Polish border guards prevent them from going to the West, so they settle in Belarus.

We cannot establish a secure border with Ukraine and Russia to prevent us from the flow of refugees, arms, and drugs. The people of these states will not agree with the establishment of such a border. It is much easier to stabilize the situation along the Tajik-Afghan border.

### Hanchar 'Sheds Light' on Resignation

*MM1412144794 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 94 p 3*

[Report by Valeriy Kovalev: " 'President Is Surrounded by Rogues and Adventurers,' Belorussian Vice Premier Viktar Hanchar Says, and Resigns"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Minsk—"The president is surrounded by rogues and adventurers," Belorussian [Belarusian] Vice Premier Viktar Hanchar said, and resigned.

Here are a few extracts from his speech to journalists, which shed light on the reasons for his resignation: "I supported the president when I saw that he was sincerely striving to do something. But I cannot support the president now that he has become a tool in the hands of a group of rogues, adventurers, and dilettantes who funded his election campaign and, profiting from that, have made him the hostage of their policy. Hanchar gave the names of officials who are deliberately creating an "information vacuum" around the head of state. These being Ivan Titenkov, the president's administrator of affairs, and Viktar Sheyman, state secretary on the republic's Security Council. If these people are not expelled from the president's entourage, according to the former vice premier, this could "affect state stability in the republic." They are more to blame than anyone for the psychopathic atmosphere currently prevailing in the cabinet of ministers. You cannot work, Hanchar said, when the cabinet is virtually barred from cadre policy and has not been involved in adopting a single fundamental political or economic decision. The president has not effectively worked with the cabinet: He has held just two sessions, and each one boiled down to government reprimands and agitated discussions. "You cannot be answerable for decisions that you do not adopt; you cannot work when people do not respect your work," Hanchar said bitterly.

He defined the main political objective of his resignation as follows: "My voluntary resignation will be an understandable and friendly gesture for the president, a sign of protest which will finally enable him to see that power is given by the people in order for it to be wielded correctly. It will enable him to accomplish the main task, to wit escape from political and information isolation and free himself from the bear-like embrace of his immediate entourage."

### Lukashenka: Resignation 'Dishonest'

*LD1312201194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1644 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov and Andrey Petrovskiy; edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Lukashenka has officially accepted the resignation of Vice Premier Viktor Hanchar, who announced his decision to resign at the beginning of last week in view of what he called unhealthy atmosphere in the president's team. He also wrote in his letter of resignation that his decision was motivated by "the absence of clear organizational principles in the Cabinet's work."

Lukashenka has already appointed the parliament's vice speaker Vladimir Rusakevich to the vacant post.

He told Interfax that Hanchar's resignation was a "dishonest retreat" at a time when serious work needed to be done in the social sphere which was Hanchar's responsibility as a Cabinet member.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Lukashenka admitted that "in fact, Hanchar has never been on the presidential team despite an artificially created image." (Hanchar is a member of the Party of People's Concord, whose leader Gennadiy Karpenko is believed to be Lukashenka's main political rival - Interfax).

"During the election campaign - the most crucial moment - Hanchar disappeared, and his name, as a member of the president's team, was only mentioned in the press," said Lukashenka. "However, he did not play any real role in bringing the president to power," he added.

Lukashenka gave to understand that the chief ideologist of his election campaign, head of the parliamentary commission for legislation Dmitriy Bulakhov, would be the next "traitor".

Lukashenka expressed surprise that some of the "unsuccessful politicians" insisted that leader of the Belarussian trade unions Sergey Antonchik speak in parliament. (The agenda of the parliamentary session includes the question of his report on corruption in the president's administration - Interfax).

Lukashenka said that according to his sources, Antonchik would put the main accent on the work of the current office manager Ivan Titenkov who is faced with charges of committing financial offences. Lukashenka described Titenkov as "an absolutely honest man, whose conscience is clear." "No one will manage to convince the judges that he is involved in corrupt dealings," said Lukashenka.

## Foreign Ministry Views Chechnya With 'Anxiety'

*LD1412105994 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 0800 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] On the evening of 13 December the Foreign Ministry of Belarus issued a statement concerning the events taking place in Chechnya. The Republic of Belarus views with great anxiety the development of events in the Chechen Republic, it says in the statement. The Republic of Belarus sees the situation in Chechnya as an exclusively internal affair of the Russian Federation. We express the hope that peaceful political means will be found to solve the prolonged crisis (?based) on respect for the law and civil rights and liberties.

## ODPB Faction Favors Close Russian Relations

*WS1412104294 Minsk VECHERNIY MINSK in Russian 30 Nov 94 p 3*

[Interview with Izyaslav Mikhaylovich Morozov, leader of the "Realism" faction of the Belarusian United Democratic Party, by Vasiliy Romanovskiy; place and date not given: "Our Faction Is for Realism"—first paragraph is VECHERNIY MINSK introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] As is known, a "Realism" faction has been formed inside the United Democratic Party of Belarus [ODPB]. This faction has recently held a conference. With what aim was this conference convened? Our correspondent asked this question to Izyaslav Morozov, leader of the "Realism" faction.

[Morozov] This conference was triggered by the upcoming discussion of a declaration pertaining to disagreements between our faction and the remainder of ODPB.

[Romanovskiy] What are the reasons for your disagreements?

[Morozov] Generally speaking, there are two reasons. First of all, the faction favors close economic, political, cultural, scientific-technical, and informational cooperation with Russia. This, of course, does not imply that Belarus will refrain from mutually advantageous cooperation with the states of the far and near abroad. Members of our faction, however, view the future of Belarus in its cooperation with Russia, first and foremost, Russia.

Second, our faction opposes the quick and, therefore, violent Belarusianization of society... A forceful introduction of the Belarusian language in our public education is an example of such a policy.

Our faction has included four paragraphs—on relations with the CIS and Russia, bilingualism, and dual citizenship—in the declaration of disagreements.

[Romanovskiy] Does this imply that....

[Morozov] This implies that the "Realism" faction favors a strengthening of the CIS; the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with all of the states, with priority given to Russia; the granting of the status of a state language to Russian on par with Belarusian; the right to acquire Russian citizenship by those Belarusian citizens, who, for example, have worked in Russia for a long time, and, the other way round, the right to acquire Belarusian citizenship by those Russian citizens, who have historic roots in Belarus or have worked in Belarus for quite a long time.

[Romanovskiy] Tell me, please, what is the principal difference between your faction and other political forces who support similar ideas?

[Morozov] The difference lies in the fact that our faction is standing on positions of liberalism, that is, we are supporting the superiority of personality over the state; the genuine—not declared—freedom of an individual; the priority of private ownership; free—not regulated—market; free—not politicized—society, and so on.

In the opinion of our faction members, ODPB does not currently pursue an independent policy, therefore, it has no autonomous political arena. ODPB, in fact, is in the same political arena with the Belarusian Popular Front [BNF] and it differs from BNF only formally. Therefore,

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

voters would rather vote for BNF candidates, because they know better, than for ODPB candidates in the next elections.

[Romanovskiy] Izyaslav Mikhaylovich, what are the goals of your faction?

[Morozov] Our key goal is to create such a political arena which would principally differ from that of both BNF and the Popular Movement of Belarus. We should create such a situation when hundreds of thousands of voters, who for various reasons are not going to vote for BNF and the related parties, as well as for pro- socialist and pro-nomenklatura parties, will vote for the Liberal Party, which is in opposition to the powers-that-be, preferring priority relations with Russia. In the opinion of our faction, ODPB can and must become such a party.

[Romanovskiy] In the opinion of many people, a party is undergoing a split if a faction has emerged inside it....

[Morozov] The "Realism" faction categorically sweeps aside any assumptions claiming that there is a split in ODPB. This does not correspond to reality. The question is that the party should change its political orientation, acquire its own political image, and form its own political arena.

Our faction is free from national radicalism with a nationalistic tinge. Our faction, however, favors the revival of the Belarusian nation and the formation of Belarusian statehood. Our principal difference from BNF is that our understanding of overcoming the current crisis is not based on a nationalistic idea but on the idea of establishing a strong national economy. A nationalistic idea is secondary in relation to the national economy.

[Romanovskiy] Your faction is reproached for its attempts to include Belarus in the Russian Federation. Is this true?

[Morozov] There are no reasons for drawing such conclusions. Our faction is unequivocally supporting the political and economic independence of Belarus. In our opinion, it is easier to implement profound reforms in a small state, rather than in such a large state as the former USSR or the current Russian Federation.

[Romanovskiy] Izyaslav Mikhaylovich, anyway, if this is no secret, with what parties are you going to form a coalition during the upcoming elections?

[Morozov] We discussed this issue at the latest conference. Representatives of the regions proposed that the issue regarding a preelection bloc be submitted for consideration by regional party organizations. A decision on the issue will be made later.

## Chyhir Sees IMF, World Bank Credits Likely

*WS1412101594 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1200 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] "I suppose we have removed the last obstacle for being given credits of the International Monetary Fund," Prime Minister Mikhail Chyhir declared at a press conference on 12 December. According to him, the problem lies in the fact that Minsk and Moscow were to come to an agreement about the schedule of Belarus' payment of the debts owed to Russia. "Staying in Moscow I met Viktor Chernomyrdin and he confirmed for the International Monetary Fund that the relations between Belarus and Russia were internal affairs and they must influence upon the mutual understanding of Belarus and the IMF by no means," Mikhail Chyhir said. The prime minister holds that the talks with IMF representatives will lead to favorable results. On 12 December, a Belarusian Government delegation headed by Mikhail Myasnikovich, first deputy prime minister, left for Washington for meeting representatives of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and creditors.

## Presents 1995 Economic Forecast

*WS1412101194 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1200 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] "Last week the government's efforts were basically directed at the work on the forecasts for the development and state of Belarus' economy next year, as well as on the budget estimates of the Republic," Prime Minister Chyhir informed journalists at a press conference on 12 December. According to the government's estimates, in 1995 Belarus' GDP is expected to total 93-95.8 percent of GDP this year. Industrial output is expected to decline by 1-1.6 percent, though in some branches drop in production may amount to 9 percent. At the same time agricultural output is expected to increase by 2-5 percent. Unfortunately, the volume of capital investments will continue to reduce. True, the paces of this reduction will slacken. In January-November 1994, the volume of capital investments reduced by 31.2 percent as compared with the same period last year, whereas in 1995 they are expected to reduce no more than by 16 percent. This is supposed to be reached by means of internal resources, not foreign investments.

According to the government's estimates, the aggregate rise of prices in the economy in 1995 will make up 250 percent. The population's incomes are planned to increase approximately in the same proportions. Mikhail Chyhir emphasized that the aforesaid indicates are regarded as the minimum ones. "In the country we have opportunities for increasing industrial production," the prime minister declared. According to him, when working on the budget estimates for 1995 the government took into account first of all the structure and expenses on every item in the budget for the current year. The government did not manage to comply with the demands of both economic sectors and administratives territories, as at present these demands are beyond the budget potentialities of the Republic of Belarus. At the same time, according to the prime minister, the budget estimates envisage some increase in expenditure for culture, mass media, health care, physical training, social

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

security, the government also intends to increase the financing of special social programs. Expenditure for science will be practically doubled—from 0.87 percent this year to 1.76 percent next year.

According to the premier, they had problems when fixing the expenditure for Ministry of Internal Affairs, Committee for State Security and especially the Ministry of Defense. In spite of the fact that the reorganization and reduction of the Army requires huge expenses, the general volume of expenditure for defence will be practically the same next year. At the same time the government planned to increase expenditure for the maintenance of the bodies of internal affairs because of their poor technical equipment.

Vice Premier Syarhey Linh dwelt on the course of the implementation of the first stage of the Program of Urgent Measures for Leading the Economy out of Crisis. According to him, since August a tendency to deceleration in the paces of drop in production is to be observed in the country. For instance, in January-November 1994, GDP made up 78 percent of GDP in the same period last year, whereas in October-November—89 percent, in November only—almost 97 percent. This tendency is observed practically in all branches, except the industries undergoing structural transformation or insufficiently supplied with raw materials—fuel and oil- refining industry. Syarhey Linh also informed the press that some targets for the first stage, concerning, in particular, budget deficit, level of centralization of financial resources, unemployment rate and social security were practically accomplished. At the same time the government failed to curb inflation and to stop the Belarusian ruble's fall.

### Inflation, Ruble Difficulty Expected

*LD1312175394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1733 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belarusian Prime Minister Mikhail Chyhir has said that the presidential program for special measures for driving the republic out of the economic crisis will be fulfilled until the end of the year, except for keeping down inflation and backing the Belarusian ruble.

Chyhir told a news conference in Minsk that the government had made a pledge before the International Monetary Fund to do its best to keep inflation down to 10-11 percent by the end of the year. However, current calculations show that the figure will be twice as high. Nor the government could prevent the national currency from falling by more than 10 percent a month as was pledged. At the moment, the Belarusian ruble goes down by about 18 percent a month against the U.S. dollar.

Chyhir said the main reason for the government's failure to keep its word was an outstripping growth of peoples' incomes against retail prices. The ratio between these two indicators was 0.84 in November, he added.

Asked about developing a draft budget for 1995, Chyhir said that the document provided wide possibilities for criticisms as the government will not be able to meet all the demands put forward by the province. He also remarked that the draft budget for 1995 did not envision purchasing fuel from Russia at the world prices.

### Part of World Bank Loan Pays Energy Debt

*LD1412134794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1114 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government of Belarus intends to channel additional $15 million from the World Bank stabilization loan to pay its $473 million debt for Russian fuel and energy supplies.

A well-informed source in the Belarusian cabinet has told the Financial Information Agency that the cabinet did not want to take the risk of leaving the country without energy, if payments were delayed. Russian suppliers have warned Belarus many times about stopping exports, if debts were not paid on time.

In this connection on December 9 the government is offering $7 million to the Energy Ministry and $8 million to Beltransgaz company on condition that the budget gets an equivalent of the sums in Belarusian rubles at the National Bank rate on the date of the transfer. The Energy Ministry should guarantee payments to the budget in equal installments before December 26 and January 25.

Earlier Belarus earmarked $80 million from the $120 million World Bank loan given in November 1993 for covering debts. The remaining $40 million were meant for stabilizing the national currency.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

## Kazakhstan

### Parliament Decision Warns Russia on Chechnya

*LD1312121894 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1107 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] At the Tuesday [13 December] session of Kazakh parliament, representatives of political factions passed a decision to call on Russia's State Duma and Federation Council to "halt the deployment of Russian troops in Chechnya and begin talks." Interfax learned this from parliamentary sources in Almaty.

The Kazakh parliament formed a commission to draft its appeal, which is expected to be adopted at today's afternoon session.

### Nazarbayev: CSCE Memo Guarantee's Sovereignty

*LD1312201994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1644 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov, Andrey Petrovskiy, Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] According to President Nursultan Nazarbayev, the memorandum on security guarantees to the former USSR republics, which have joined the NPT [Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty] Treaty, signed in Budapest "resolves the major task of today—preserving Kazakhstan's sovereignty."

Speaking at a festive meeting in Alma-Ata [Almaty] which was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the national university of Al-Farabi, Nazarbayev underlined that he was guided by the tasks to strengthen the country's independence while forcing signing of the above mentioned document.

In Nazarbayev's words, he was guided by the same tasks when he was not in a hurry after the collapse of the USSR in 1991 in order to announce Kazakhstan a non-nuclear state "having agitated someone in the world." "We know that as many as 104 most lethal missiles, each armed with 10 independently targetable reentry vehicles, on the territory of Kazakhstan, we tried to force signing of the document which would guarantee our security," Nazarbayev said. Signing of the memorandum, Nazarbayev believes, was also prepared by such political moves on the part of the republic as signing of the NPT Treaty and operations on sale and shipment of highly enriched uranium to the United Sates.

"Kazakhstan has no territorial, border, or political claims to anybody. We only strive for a calm situation inside the country and outside it," he continued. Nazarbayev underlined that "Kazakhstan maintains friendly relations with its neighbors and intends to be an honest partner with everybody."

### Prime Minister on Plan To Start CIS Integration

*LD1312184394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1750 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov, Andrey Pokrovskiy; edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] According to Premier Akezhan Magzhan-Uly Kazhegeldin early next year Almaty plans to start creation "of a tougher integration mechanism," at least on a bilateral basis with Moscow.

"This alliance, - he declared at a press conference in Almaty, - could be the beginning of a closer interaction between CIS countries. After this integration processes would go on as rapidly as the USSR was collapsing."

Kazhegeldin said that he discussed opportunities of creation of such an alliance with Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin late last week in Moscow during he summit of heads of CIS states.

Kazhegeldin reported to journalists that Kazakhstan and Russia intend to create trans-national, financial-industrial, join stock, and other companies which would merge their property and "this will create a mew impetus for a greater integration."

Kazhegeldin reaffirmed that he discussed issues concerning mutual strengthening of outer borders and removing customs barriers with his Russian counterpart.

IF note: Kazhegeldin and Chernomyrdin signed an agreement on the rent of the Baykonur cosmodrome for 20 years. The value of the rent amounts to $115 million year. In Chernomyrdin's words, in the near term Russia would resolve social problems of residents of the city of Leninsk and issues related to indefinite status of specialists servicing the cosmodrome. The city is supposed to be under Russia's jurisdiction, at the same time Russia and Kazakhstan would closely coordinate activity of their law enforcement bodies. Several documents related to further functioning of test ranges situated on Kazakhstan's territory and used by Russia will be signed later.

### Tokayev Signs Citizenship, Residency Accord in Moscow

*LD1312184294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1528 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian and Kazakh foreign ministers Andrey Kozyrev and Kasymzhomat Tokayev intend on December 14 to initial a treaty on the legal status of citizens of one country who live permanently on the territory of another country, as well as an agreement simplifying the procedure of granting citizenship.

In an interview with Interfax which Tokayev gave in Alma Ata [Almaty] on Tuesday before his departure to Moscow, he called the documents "long-awaited and

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

making it possible to reduce considerably tensions among part of the population, primarily in Kazakhstan."

The Minister said that from now on it will be possible "to register any citizenship".

According to Tokayev, citizens of one country who permanently live on the territory of another one, are under the patronage of both countries. They, however, are obliged to observe the Constitution of the country where they live. Restrictions only involve the right to elect and be elected to high state posts and to the country's legislative bodies. "This is in line with international practices," he said.

He also said that during the talks with Kozyrev, he plans to discuss some international problems. "We would like to work out common approaches to the legal status of the Caspian Sea because Iran changed its position and favors the review of the international legal acts which determine the status of the Sea," said Tokayev.

Besides, according to the Minister, under discussion will be military problems in the relationships of the two countries. We expert that the treaty on military cooperation will be ratified by Moscow too, said Tokayev. He said that there is a need to coordinate the problem associated with the use of military test grounds on the territory of Kazakhstan as well as with the determination of their legal status.

He believes that also under discussion will be problems associated with the START-1 taking effect. "We should coordinate with Russia, as depository of nuclear nonproliferation treaty and the START-1 treaty, problems of implementation of this important document," he said.

He did not rule out that during the visit to Moscow he may propose that all START-1 signatories (the United States, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan) get together to discuss how to implement the document.

### Russians Pay Partly in Hard Currency For Coal

*LD1312133994 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Intaugol [Inta coal, Kazakhstan] joint-stock company and Russian consumers of Ekibastuz coal in Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, and Omsk regions signed a contract on the cost of fuel for the first quarter of 1995. Thirty percent of the output to be supplied will be paid for in hard currency.

### Government Approves Foreign Investment in Coal Industry

*LD1412093194 Almaty YEGEMEN KAZAKHSTAN in Kazakh 8 Dec 94 p1*

[FBIS Translated Text] With a view to developing the fuel and energy industry, the Cabinet of Ministers has approved the use of foreign investment worth 93,220,800 German marks by the Karagandakomir [Karaganda coal] production association to purchase technological and mechanical engineering equipment. The association has concluded a contract to spend this amount of money with the German Vemeks firm. Now there is every possibility and all the guarantees to cover the foreign currency expenses envisaged in the Karagandakomir association's production plan. The payments that are to be made first are insurance instalments and payment for intermediary services.

The state export-import bank is charged with protecting state property. It has the right to close a credit line if, when the contracts by which foreign banks grant the credit are reviewed, it is revealed that the contractual terms jeopardize the settlement of other payments. Because the Ministry of Power and Coal has vouched for the Karagandakomir association it is expected that the ministry will supervise the timely repayment of the credit.

### Restrictions on Power Supply to Northern Region

*LD1412111894 Almaty Kazakhstan Television Network in Russian 0700 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Restrictions have been imposed on the power supply in the north Kazakhstan region because of a shortfall in capacity, particularly in rural areas.

Over 140 transformer substations have been completely switched off because of nonpayments. Agricultural enterprises in the region owe 8 billion tenge for electricity supplies.

### Presidential Representative Resigns Over Charges

*LD1412094294 Almaty Kazakhstan Television Netowrk in Russian 0700 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Vladimir Shokarev, the president's representative in Pavlodar Region, has sent in his resignation.

This was motivated by a charge of abusing his official position, which has been brought against him by the regional prosecutor's office.

Shokarev regards the charge as a political game and is insisting on a court examination.

### Press Officer Reappointed Presidential Aide

*LD1412112194 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] According to an instruction by the president of Kazakhstan, Igor Matveyevich Romanov has been appointed as assistant to the head of state. In view of this he has been released from the post of head of the press service of the president of the republic.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

## Kyrgyzstan

### Akayev Decrees Coincident Local, Parliamentary Elections

*LD1312180494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1733 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The elections to local self-government bodies will be held simultaneously with the parliamentary elections scheduled for February 5, according to a decree by Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev published by the republic's media Tuesday.

In an interview with Interfax, Akayev supposed that the step will "by no means complicate the election process." Having realistically assessed their chances, a number of the nominees to the republic's 105-seat parliament will receive places in local councils, he added.

### President Akayev Visits Naryn Oblast

*LD1412113194 Bishkek Kyrgyz Radio First Program Network in Kyrgyz 0000 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 13 December, Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev visited Naryn Oblast, where he familiarized himself with the life and duties of the first border troops. He congratulated them on the occasion of [word indistinct] local festivities. Later, Akayev attended the long awaited commissioning of the Naryn power energy line, which has a capacity of 220 kw. The commissioning of this power line is very important to the Naryn Oblast's economy and the local inhabitants, because the winter lasts seven or eight months here in this region. Instead of using coal, which is 500 and 600 som per ton, they are now able to use the electrical facilities in their houses.

The president then attended the opening ceremony of trolley-bus services in Naryn town. In the afternoon, a meeting was held at the oblast administration with the participation of the councils of the oblast, rayon, heads of enterprises and establishments, pensioners, and veterans. President Akayev spoke and congratulated the participants on their achievements. Thus, President Akayev concluded the working visit and returned to Bishkek.

### Program To Stem Emigration of Ethnic Germans

*LD1412101494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1000 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Boris Mainayev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bishkek December 14 TASS—The Kirghizian [Kyrgyz] Folksrat (People's Council of Germans) and the country's government have started implementing a programme to support ethnic Germans and restrain their migration.

The Folksrat represents Kirghizia's [Kyrgyzstan] almost 40-thousand-people German diaspora. It plans to provide social support to Germans and to rehabilitate the so-called special German settlers. The council also plans to develop business, education and culture. Germany has allocated more than eight million marks as a credit to develop small businesses in Kirghizia. Kirghizia and Germany have set up around 30 joint ventures, part of them formed by Kirghizia's ethnic Germans.

According to Valeriy Dil, head of the Folksrat, Kirghizia's Germans favour interethnic accord and unity of all peoples comprising the country's 4.5-million population. "Our key aim is to maintain peace in the country," he said.

### Economic Agreement Signed With Iranian Province

*LD1312145994 Osh EKHO OSHA in Russian 8 Dec 94 p1*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The signing of an agreement on economic and commercial cooperation between Osh region of the Kyrgyz Republic and Khorasan Province of the Islamic Republic of Iran completed a four-day visit by the twinned-town delegation to Osh Region. [passage omitted]

The agreement was signed by 'Ali Askar Azemi, head of the official delegation of Khorasan Province and vice governor of the province, and by Bekmamat Osmonov, first deputy head of the Osh regional state administration. Members of the delegation and representatives of business circles and the media were present at the solemn ceremony held to sign the agreement.

It was stressed at the news conference held for the media that the agreement signed is of great significance in bringing the relations between the two regions up to a qualitatively new level and bringing the people and economies closer. Both sides desire this. Broad prospects are opening up for contacts in various spheres of the economy and for entrepreneurial structures.

In response to questions put by an EKHO OSHA correspondent on the exchange of information and cooperation between the media, B. Osmonov and A .Azemi stressed the important role of the missions which are to open in Osh and in Mashhad. People need to know more about each other and to have objective information about life in our countries, Mr. Azemi said.

Yesterday, the guests from Khorasan left for Andizhan Region, Uzbekistan. The delegation was seen off at the border by B. Osmonov and other officials.

## Tajikistan

### Republic Joins International Finance Corporation

*LD1312172094 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Russian 0400 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A ceremony devoted to the official admittance of the Republic of Tajikistan to the International Finance Corporation took place in Washington [date not specified].

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Our country became the 151st member of this authoritative international organization, whose main aim is to support development of the private sector of the economy in developing countries. [passage omitted]

Laqim Qayumov, a permanent representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations, who arrived in Washington to sign the main documents, pointed out in his speech the great importance of the republic's admittance to the International Finance Corporation. He pointed out that Emomali Rakhmanov, the first president of Tajikistan, paid particular attention to the development of the private sector in his manifesto, and that the scientific and technical potential of the republic is capable of achieving considerable means for mutual benefits. Qayumov pointed out the development of positive changes in the matter of political settlement in Tajikistan, and asked the International Finance Corporation to expand its zone of activity. [passage omitted]

### Foreign Ministry Concerned Over Border Situation

*LD1412093694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0836 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By KHOVAR agency correspondent Negamt Ochilov for TASS]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dushanbe December 14 TASS—The Tajik Foreign Ministry expressed on Wednesday [14 December] serious concern over the tense situation on some sections of the Tajik-Afghan border.

"It is evident that forces of the irreconcilable Tajik opposition do not fulfill obligations and clearly seek to lead the intra-Tajik talks into a deadend," its statement says.

The document notes that opposition gunmen, crossing from Afghanistan at the section of the Kalaikhumbskiy border guard detachment on December 11, attacked Russian border guards, defending the Tajik-Afghan border in compliance with the interstate Tajik-Russian agreeement and the agreement in the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

As a result of this treacherous attack, one Russian border guard was killed and eight wounded. There were also losses of materiel.

Later in the day, opposition militants, together with Afghan mercineries, pillaged the villages of Kurgovat and Poshkharv in the Darvaz district and took 12 local villagers as hostages according to an earlier compiled list.

"The Tajik Foreign Ministry has trustworthy information that Sayd Abdullo Nouri, leader of the Tajik Islam revivial movement, gave orders to combat groups subordinated to him to step up armed actions on the Tajik-Afghan border," the document notes.

The Tajik foreign office was authorised to state in connection with the above that the Tajik leading quarters expect that Afghanistan will take efficient measures to prevent any illegal actions on the border with the Tajik territory.

### Russian Foreign Ministry Issues Demand To Opposition

*LD1412093594 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Tajik 0731 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Russian Foreign Ministry has called on the Tajik opposition to halt its provocations against Russian border troops. The ministry accused the opposition of violating the agreement on a cease-fire and cessation of other hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country. The statement issued by the Russian Foreign Ministry yesterday says that the border troops detachment at the Kalayhum border post were fired on by guns and mortars from the Afghan village of Mayma and the Tajik village of Khurdovad. As a result one Russian border guard was killed and seven were injured.

The Russian Foreign Ministry reports that the command of the Russian Federation Border Troops has undertaken additional measures using all available forces and resources with a view to ensuring the border troops' security.

The UN group in Tajikistan has been informed that the terms of the agreement have been breached.

### Attack on Russian Soldiers Condemned

*LD1312185194 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Six frontier guards, wounded in the clash with the armed opposition on Sunday [11 December], have been hospitalized in Dushanbe. As the head doctor, Victor (Chubrakov) said, one of them is seriously ill and is in resuscitation. At this moment preparations for the funeral of the border guard killed in this armed conflict are underway. Mecheslav Senkevich, Russian ambassador to Tajikistan, visited the wounded frontier guards today. Here is his interview with our correspondent.

[Begin recording] [Senkevich] I have talked to all the wounded. One of them is seriously ill, therefore, I could not visit his ward. He is in resuscitation now. As for this event, I can say frankly and objectively that it was a bandit-like attack on a column of Russian border troops. It was planned beforehand and the ambush was organized, and they were subjected to intense shooting, because they used non-recoil guns, grenade throwers, and large caliber machine guns. This column had an exclusively peaceful goal—to receive rations from Khorog for the Kalai-Khumbskiy commandant's office. Therefore, they were simply the victims of this bandits' attack.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

I see in this an incident that confirms the systematical violation of the agreement on a cease-fire and halting other hostilities on the border, signed during the inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad. This issue was raised in Tehran, too. Therefore, anybody tries to present these facts to show that there are no violations, but in reality the real facts and information show that many people are not observing this agreement, that is, I mean many people from that side. Here we have to pluck up our courage and probably take measures against those who planned this action that has led to the tragic death of a sergeant, and the fate of the other one is very much in the balance. Can the doctors save his life? Eight people were injured. This cannot be viewed other than as nonobservance of this agreement.

But I think that there is a solution for each situation, because our command and the leadership of Tajikistan are determined on a peaceful political settlement of the present problems in inter-Tajik relations. Therefore, let us remain optimistic and recognize that it is better to resolve the most complicated problems and issues around the negotiating table.

[Unidentified correspondent] The upcoming talks will take place in Moscow.

[Senkevich] They will have a broad international response, not only in Tajikistan and in Russia, but wider in international organizations. I want to be sure that such factors should not remain unnoticed. [end recording]

## Turkmenistan

### Niyazov Stresses Importance of Ties With Russia

*LD1312175694 Ashgabat TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Dec p 1*

[Interview with President Saparmurad Atayevich Niyazov by unidentified ITAR-TASS correspondent; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Correspondent] Saparmurad Atayevich, you recently visited Austria, Romania, and Slovakia. ITAR-TASS correspondents in those countries underlined your assertion that, in establishing bilateral relationships with European countries, Turkmenistan will never harm the interests of third countries, above all Russia. What lies behind the emphasis you place on this? Can it be viewed as a new phrase in your open doors policy arising out of new political circumstances, or it is a logical step deriving from all your previous actions in the foreign policy arena?

[Niyazov] Our main principle in foreign policy is openness, noninterference, and mutually advantageous bilateral partnership with all states without exception. We do not draw a line between the Asian and European areas of our policy, as might seem to some people at first sight. Our policy is still being formed. Three years of independence is too short a period in which to see results. Moreover, one needs to take into account that as a new independent state Turkmenistan has had a unique chance to rebuild its house in a peaceful way. How could we ignore this opportunity, understanding as we do the full specific nature of Turkmenistan's geopolitical and economic position, as a state lying at the junction of Europe and Asia and possessing immense fuel and energy potential? Any ill-considered deviation would lead us away from peace. For this reason, when we signed the Helsinki Agreement in Vienna two years ago we pledged to be a neutral country, open to any mutually advantageous partnership. [passage omitted]

Why do we consider it our duty to take Russia's interests into account when establishing ties with both European and Asian partners? This is above all in our own interests. Russia is geographically close to us, which is very important for markets. Second, Russia is going through a transitional period, as are we all, which draws us together through the experience of reform. Third, a special level of bilateral relationships has grown up between us, in which, together with political and economic interests, there is mutual understanding and trust of a kind which few other CIS countries have found. I would also point out the trust which exists in my personal relationship with Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, in whom I see an experienced and stoic politician and reformer. I make no secret of the fact that I am on good and friendly terms with Victor Stepanovich Chernomyrdin and other Russian leaders.

Although we lay stress on Russia's role as a key strategic partner of Turkmenistan and recognize that it is a great power, and while we do not deny the deep spiritual and historical ties which have grown up between our nations, we view Russia today as an equal partner, and Russia admits this too. It is this equality, and the absence of the slightest degree of blind dependence, which give us the right to choose priorities for ourselves and follow them in our policy.

As we participate in building a Eurasian "corridor of stability" today, we assign a special place to Russia since we regard it as the one partner state which can help us realize our economic independence more fully and quickly, and thus also to integrate into the world economic system. Russia's interests have a place in all of our strategic development projects such as fuel and energy, including the Turkmenistan-Iran-Turkey-Europe gas pipeline, and communications, where Eurasian transport arteries are central. When we were concluding agreements in European countries we always made Russia's interests a proviso and put forward specific options for ensuring that they were met. For example, Romaine is interested in getting a supply of Turkmen gas, which it will receive in the near future through the existing Turkmen-Russian gas pipeline. We approached the signing of practically all the agreements from the angle of Turkmen-Russian coordination, and I would like to particularly stress that our approach evoked respect and understanding from our new partners.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

I think that the time has come in the world political arena for interests and views of the future to coincide. Planned steps aimed at stability must become cementing factors in future efforts made by politicians.

### President Fires Head of State Tax Inspectorate

*LD1312191794 Ashgabat TURKMEN PRESS in Russian 1232 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[By TURKMEN PRESS correspondent K. Vallyyev]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ashkhabad [Ashgabat], 13 Dec—The president of Turkmenistan held a meeting today with deputy chairmen of the Cabinet of Ministers and the country's regional heads of administration. They discussed the successful completion of 1994 and the most important tasks that are to be resolved in the new year.

The president of Turkmenistan paid particular attention to solving issues of improving the material and technical supplies for agriculture, industrial production, health, and other spheres.

"Everything we are doing must be focused on serving the people and defending the interests of the people," the head of state noted. "Each leader and each citizen must work diligently and honestly and carry out his duty to the people. Today it is necessary to put everything at the service of the people."

Saparmurad Turkmenbashi justifiably criticized the fact that some leaders are working in the old way, putting their interests in first place and not feeling sufficiently accountable for their work. Strict demands will be made of such people. Turkmenbashi harshly criticized the shortcomings in the work of the state tax inspectorate of Turkmenistan, including its head, Bayram Gulmanov. Gulmanov is relieved of his post due to shortcomings in his work.

"Every leader must feel his duty to the state and the people and must work in accordance with it," Saparmurad Turkmenbashi stressed. "Each man in our independent state will be assessed by his ability to cope with the responsibilities laid on him, and the results of his work."

The participants in the meeting undertook to take every measure to quickly eliminate the shortcomings uncovered.

### Parliamentary Election Results Reported

*LD1312183794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1752 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov, Andrey Pokrovskiy; edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] On Monday [12 December] the Turkmenistan Central Commission for Elections and the Referendum summed up the results of the parliamentary elections.

Interfax was told by a spokesman for the Central Election Commission that all 50 candidates to deputies were elected. Taking part in the voting were 2,008,779 people or 999.8 percent of those on the list. Most candidates received "yes" votes from 97-100 percent of voters.

Out of 50 deputies, 45 deputies are Turkmen, two Russians, three Uzbeks. Among them are five lawyers, 10 economists, six engineers, eight farmers, and eight persons from the previous parliament.

As many as 21 deputies are 30-40 years of age, 23—40-50 years of age, and six are older than 50.

Most seats in parliament received members of the Democratic Party headed by Saparmurad Niyazov.

Vice-speaker of the previous parliament, Aleksandr Dodonov, told Interfax that the new legislative body will solve all problems of organization at its first session which will take place no later than on December 26. Besides deputies may propose for debating several bills, including "On Parliament" and "On the Status of the Parliament Deputy."

The elections to parliament have completed the formation of power branches in line with the Constitution adopted in May 1992.

### Cabinet Studies Election Results

*LD1312170394 Ashgabat TURKMEN PRESS in Russian 1221 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[By TURKMEN PRESS correspondent K. Balliyev]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Ashgabat, 12 Dec—The Cabinet of Ministers of the country held a session under the chairmanship of Saparmurad Turkmenbashi [Niyazov] in the presidential palace.

The session noted that the elections of deputies to the parliament of Turkmenistan, which were held on 11 December, successfully passed off in an organized way. Their results are further clear evidence of the democratic reforms process which is gathering pace in the country and of the construction of a law-based secular state. The results of the national vote demonstrate the unity, the civic accord, the political unity of society, and the complete support by the people of the president's policy.

Concerning the tasks of Turkmenistan's Assembly for the near future, Saparmurad Turkmenbashi stressed that they entail establishing the work of parliament in accordance with the chief objectives of the supreme legislative body of the country. It is necessary that the first session of the assembly is held in an organized manner and that

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

all the letters and proposals coming from workers are thoroughly studied and specific decisions made on them. [passage omitted]

## Uzbekistan

### Karimov Receives U.S. Ambasador to Tajikistan

*LD1312151294 Tashkent Radio Tashkent Network in Uzbek 1900 GMT 12 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Yesterday, Islam Karimov, president of the Republic of Uzbekistan received Stanley Escudero, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the United States of America to Tajikistan.

During the meeting issues concerning the maintenace of peace and stability in Central Asia, the situation in Tajikistan, elimination of tension on the Tajik-Afghan border, and organizing the humanitarian aid from developed countries and international organizations to the ever-suffering people of Tajikistan were discussed.

Komilov, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan took part in the meeting. Also present was Henry Lee Clarke, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the United States of America to Uzbekistan.

### Deputy Premier Receives World Bank Official

*LD1312180594 Tashkent Uzbekistan Television in Uzbek 1300 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Today Viktor Chzhen, the chairman of the state committee for management of state property and support for business and deputy prime minister of Uzbekistan, received Mr. (Yu Kong Kwang), head of the Russian and Central Asian Department of the World Bank, who is on a working visit to our country.

During the businesslike conversation it was stressed that mutually advantageous cooperation with the World Bank is a most important task in bringing our republic up to the level of the world's most advanced countries.

The proper use of investments, especially foreign investments, privatization, and its speedy implementation are the main factors in achieving success in Uzbekistan which is carrying out economic reforms according to the strict priorities of economic fields.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

## Armenia

### Armenia Considers Chechnya Russian Internal Affair

*NC1312202494 Yerevan SNARK in English 1359 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yerevan, December 13 (SNARK)—Armenian powers haven't reacted upon bringing the Russian troops to Chechnya. As the acting press-secretary of Armenian President Levon Zurabian informed SNARK, Armenian Government thinks that Chechnya events are Russia's inner problem. At the same time Zurabian informed that Armenian powers are not going to appear with any kind of resolution concerning Chechnya events.

### Officials Return From Georgian Transportation Talks

*NC1312215894 Yerevan Armenia's Radio First Program Network in Armenian 1950 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Armenian State Minister Vazgen Sargisyan, and Interior Minister Vano Siradeghyan left for Tiblisi for a working visit some days ago. High-level meetings took place there with the representatives of the Transcaucasian Military District and leaders of the Georgian power ministries. Matters relating to the unimpeded operation of the roads and communication routes linking Armenia, Georgia and Russia, and the Georgian-Armenian roads and communications routes leading to the Black Sea ports were examined and mutual agreements were reached during the meetings.

### Nagorno-Karabakh Exchanges POW's With Azerbaijan

*NC1312201994 Yerevan SNARK in English 1421 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Stepanakert, 13 December (SNARK)—Azeri and Karabakh sides have exchanged POWs by a one-for-one formula. The corresponding agreement had been reached earlier between the two government committees on POWs and hostages, the NKR [Nagorno-Karabakh Republic] Information and Press Department spokesman told SNARK.

International Red Cross representatives rendered assistance in process of exchange.

### 'Karabakh Republic' Security Chief Nominated

*NC1312201794 Yerevan NOYAN TAPAN in English 1217 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] 13/13/94 (NOYAN TAPAN)—According to a decree of chairman of MKR [Mountainous Karabakh Republic] State Defense Committee, Aleksander Gurgen Aghasaryan was nominated for the post of the acting chief of the State Department on National Security. Prior to this nomination the Lieutenant-Colonel Aleksander Aghasaryan was performing the duties of the first deputy interior minister of the republic.

## Azerbaijan

### Aliyev on Prospects for Peace With Armenia

*AU1312122894 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 10 Nov 94 p 4*

[Interview with President Geydar Aliyev by Gabor Stier; place and date not given: "Experienced People Return to Power"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Stier] The fact that, after some debate, the recent security summit in Budapest succeeded in coming to an agreement on the deployment of peacekeeping forces in Nagorno-Karabakh can be regarded as perhaps the only concrete result of the summit. However, to the last moment, Azerbaijan and Russia had reservations regarding this plan. What were these reservations? Are you satisfied with the accepted decisions?

[Aliyev] There were indeed small contradictions, but these are no longer important. The important thing was the adoption of the decision to set up peacekeeping forces. The details that are still alarming us will hopefully be solved. We are now very satisfied because Azerbaijan wanted precisely this, namely that the conflict be settled within the framework of the CSCE. Although the so-called Minsk group was set up in 1992 to solve the problem, it has failed to produce substantial results so far, precisely because an efficient solution is impossible without peacekeeping forces. In the meantime, the deployment of Russian peacekeeping forces also emerged. This, however, would have harmed the rights and interests of the CSCE and the Minsk group. At long last, a solution has emerged now, and we can only welcome this.

[Stier] The fact that the two sides have been talking to each other for some time and have already clarified the differences between their views can be regarded as progress. Can we expect further rapprochement?

[Aliyev] As opposed to Yerevan, Baku has always been striving for a compromise and, naturally, I also met with my Armenian colleague in Budapest. Unfortunately, we failed to agree on concrete issues.

[Stier] For Azerbaijan, what are the conditions for a final peace?

[Aliyev] We demand that the Armenians return the Azerbaijan areas they had occupied. Some 20 percent of our territory is under occupation: the whole of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven other regions, with a total area that is four times bigger than Karabakh. More than 1 million Azerbaijan people fled from these regions, and they are currently living under difficult circumstances, in tents.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Azerbaijan is only ready for peace if first the Armenians leave the area surrounding Karabakh and the refugees can return. The departure of various Armenian armed units from Karabakh is not yet on the agenda. If they leave the surrounding area, we can also start negotiations on the status of Nagorno-Karabakh within Azerbaijan. However, the Armenians want to negotiate simultaneously about the aforementioned withdrawal of troops and the status of Karabakh. They demand independence for this region, something that we will not grant in any way. This would contradict the basic principles of international law. However, we are ready to give Nagorno-Karabakh a status that guarantees more rights than before within Azerbaijan and we would guarantee the rights of Armenians living there, but any independence that would be the first phase on the road toward uniting with Armenia is out of the question.

[Stier] We learned that Baku's reservations already emerged in the debate on the ways of deployment of peacekeeping forces. In your opinion, what are Azerbaijani-Russian relations like?

[Aliyev] Moscow and Baku have had relations for 200 years; Azerbaijan has been part of Russia for that long. Therefore, the relations seem to be firm. At the same time, it is a fact that today Azerbaijan is an independent state that conducts an independent policy.

[Stier] Moscow expressed it reservations recently in connection with an agreement signed with a Western firm to exploit the oil reserves in the Caspian Sea. The pipeline would also go through Turkey. Many people see all this as a change in Baku's strategic direction....

[Aliyev] We signed a 30-year agreement with U.S., British, Norwegian, and Turkish oil firms and we expect to produce 500 million tonnes of oil from the Caspian Sea. Russia will also participate in this, because the Russian oil company Lukoil has 10 percent of the deal. Azerbaijan thinks that it has not offended Russia but, after signing the agreement, there were voices saying that Moscow does not recognize the contract. So be it! This is unimportant for us. This part of the Caspian Sea belongs to us.

[Stier] Do you feel that Russia is increasing its presence in the Caucasus?

[Aliyev] Yes, particularly in the Caucasus, but Russian influence is also strong in the territories over the Caucasus, like Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. For example, there are Russian troops deployed in Armenia and Georgia. However, there are no foreign troops in Azerbaijan, and we conduct an independent policy. We defend our independence and our interests, and we will not fall under any influence, either Turkish, Iranian, or Russian. Azerbaijan is an independent state and is fighting to remain independent. This is why we wanted the peacekeeping forces in Karabakh to be multinational.

[Stier] What is your opinion about the declarations according to which, like some kind of a new Yalta, Moscow and Washington divided up the zones of influence among themselves, and thus, with the exception of the Baltic republics, the former Soviet republics are regarded as Russian "territory?"

[Aliyev] Europe should be free of zones of influence; it cannot be divided. I also said this at the CSCE summit, and President Clinton had the same opinion.

[Stier] However, Yeltsin had a different view....

[Aliyev] Some people think one way, others think differently.

[Stier] Almost without exception, journalists who visited Azerbaijan say that, walking in Baku, one feels as if walking in Istanbul. Is this a sign of approaching Turkey?

[Aliyev] No. Hungary was also attracted to the West; I know this because I saw this while visiting here in the eighties. Today, we are also building a market economy and there is political pluralism here with several political parties. In such a situation, it is natural that some people conduct trade with Iran while others conduct trade with Turkey. We seek contacts with Hungary in the same way, because we could purchase better and cheaper corn from here. Of course, precisely because of our old contacts, our trade with Russia has not ceased either. However, I must again point out that we are conducting our own national policy.

[Stier] Islamization is one of the characteristics of the transforming Azerbaijan. What role is Islam playing in Azerbaijan today?

[Aliyev] If that is in your mind, you should not be alarmed: Islamic fundamentalism has not gained ground in Azerbaijan. As for the people's return to their own religion, this is a natural phenomenon, and this is the same elsewhere. Centuries-old religious traditions are revived, but this does not lead to fundamentalism at all. Azerbaijan is building a civilized and democratic country.

[Stier] It is the repeated conclusion of articles about the former Soviet Union that, with the exception of Armenia, the former communist cadres returned into leadership everywhere in the former republics....

[Aliyev] This is a misinterpretation and a wrong approach. However, people cannot be fooled. All of us lived in the communist era, and no one should be disregarded because of this. The same applies to Hungary: The Socialist Party is governing the country. Are thus your premier and foreign minister also communists? It is natural that the experienced people who left the old ideals are returning to power. Why shouldn't they? I was also member of the Politburo, this is well known. Then, I left the Communist Party, fell into disgrace, and lived in exile in Nakhichevan for three years. I was asked to return to the capital city at the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

outbreak of the civil war in 1993, and I returned, although I did not have much desire to engage in politics. People can say about me that I am a former leader of the CPSU but, as you see, I am leading this country on the road to democracy and market economy, and we are strengthening our relations with all the countries in the world, from America to China.

[Stier] How do you explain the fact that the so-called new democratic forces failed to strengthen and were forced into the background in the former Soviet republics?

[Aliyev] The same applies to Hungary, and this is natural. These people lack experience and are not sufficiently prepared for the task; they do not have any leading experience, and they are not real big politicians either. The wave of changes brought them to the surface and to the top, but they failed to strengthen. What can be done? Elchibey was unable to lead this country, and the result: a civil war broke out. This is when the people asked me to return from Nakhichevan. It was already impossible to avoid the war, but the situation has normalized also thanks to my prestige. They were unable to attain this.

## Iran's Ties With Armenia Discussed Unfavorably

*NC1312195594 Baku TURAN in English 1435 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yerevan, December 13 (TURAN)—On December 12 Armenian Prime-Minister Hrand Bagratyan met with Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Iranian republic Hamid Reza Migar Esfahani. They expressed mutual satisfaction with the development of relations and in trade, industry, transport communication and culture, according to Armenian sources.

A number of perspective matters has been discussed: agreements were obtained on exchange of groups of experts in the above mentioned spheres, activisation of Armenia's participation in free trade in Kesh (Iran). A special plans concerning energy sources and transport were scheduled.

"There is not a limit to development of good-neighbour relations between Iran and Armenia in any sphere," said Iranian ambassador on December 2 in Yerevan. He initiated the creation in Yerevan Iranian-Armenian House of Journalists.

The main result of intensive communication is to be the contribution in strengthening and expansion of bilateral relations, according to Esfahani. Iran, who is one of the countries who first recognized the independence of Armenia and who sees a good friend in Armenian people, always aims at that.

These statements and meetings are made on the background of further economic and political drawing together of Yerevan and Tehran. Discussing "Armenian aggression" in words, Iranian leaders try to do everything to keep Armenia in the sphere of its political and economic interests. Even bringing down by Armenians the plane with Iranian diplomats over the Karabakh on March 17, 1994, did not prevented Iran from their will to have good relations with Armenia.

Former Iranian ambassador in Azerbaijan Nahavandyan stated that "there are no more close to each other states, than Iran and Azerbaijan." But that let Iran to supply Armenia with fuel, food products and to develop cultural and other relations. All that is being done parallel with severe critic of West "which annihilates Bosnia's Moslems." But the fact that Armenians annihilate the Azerbaijanis does not prevent Iran to be friendly with Armenia. Such policy shows once again that the interests of Iran to destroy or to weaken Azerbaijan remain changeless. Even Iran's participation in the development of oil fields in Azeri sector of the Caspian Sea does not change Iran's position to Azerbaijan.

## Hasanov Visits Iran's Majles Speaker

*LD0912175494 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Azeri Foreign Minister Gasan Gasanov visited Islamic Consultative Majles Speaker Nateq-Nuri today at his residence in Baku. Mr. Gasan Gasanov, expressing his satisfaction with the relations between the two countries, briefed Nateq-Nuri on the Karabakh crisis, the establishment of a cease-fire, and the successful results of the Budapest conference.

Nateq-Nuri, honoring the martyrs of the Republic of Azerbaijan and referring to the need to safeguard the territorial integrity of the country, said: The halt to war and bloodshed is cause for rejoicing and will result in the powers of the Azeri youth being used for reconstruction, development, and the prosperity of the Muslim Republic of Azerbaijan. [passage omitted]

## POWs Exchanged in Nagorno-Karabakh

*LD1312212394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1912 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Military prisoners were exchanged in Nagorno-Karabakh under the one-for-one formula.

The appropriate agreement was reached by the Nagorno-Karabakh and Azerbaijani state commissions on military prisoners.

Deputy Chairman of the Nagorno-Karabakh Commission Albert Voskanyan said the commission had already exchanged 249 Armenians since March 1993 when the commission was created.

Voskanyan said that 147 people had been transferred to Azerbaijan as "a unilateral gesture of good will" since March 1993. He also said that the last exchange of

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

prisoners was promising. At the same time, he regretted that "Azerbaijan still refuses to exchange prisoners under the all-for-all principle."

## Georgia

### Abkhazia Ready To Assist Chechnya

*LD1412120394 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Abkhazia is yet another region of near abroad that has shown an emotional reaction to the events in Chechnya. The events in Chechnya have aggravated the situation in Abkhazia itself.

The republican population which, it believes, is indebted to the Chechen people for its assistance in the war with Georgia continues to hold protest rallies. The rallies condemn the Russian Government's actions in the Chechen Republic. All public and political movements in Abkhazia have stated their readiness to defend the fraternal Chechen people. Meanwhile, the military situation in Abkhazia itself has been aggravated, too. The Abkhaz army has been put on red alert. Armored vehicles are patrolling the main roads in the republic and military control has been stepped up throughout Abkhazia. Abkhaz Defense Minister General Sultan Sosnaliyev told Radio Rossii this morning that this measure of precaution had been called for by the increasingly frequent statements by official Tbilisi on its plans to solve the Abkhaz problem by military means. In this case, the defense minister stressed, the Abkhaz army will have to move outside the republican borders, that is, to carry hostilities over to the territory of neighboring Georgia. Kristian Bzhania for Radio Rossii from Sukhumi.

### Abkhazian Armed Forces Placed on Alert

*LD1312173494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1407 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Last night Abkhazia's Armed Forces were placed on alert. Armored vehicles appeared on the republic's major highways.

The republic's Defense Minister Sultan Sosnaliyev reported to Interfax that "this is a forced measure related to possible provocations on the Abkhazian-Georgian border." In his words, Sukhumi "does not rule out possibility of active actions on the part of the Georgian forces."

Late November Abkhazia which is Georgia's autonomy de-jure, adopted a new Constitution which proclaimed Abkhazia an independent state. Tbilisi qualified these actions as an attempt to break Georgia's unity.

### East European CDU Holds Congress in Tbilisi

*AU1412072694 Tbilisi KAVKASIONI in Georgian 29 Nov 94 p 4*

[Report by Mamuka Adamia, Irakli Tabliashvili: "Tbilisi—Host to the First Congress of the East European Christian-Democratic Union,"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 25 November, the first congress of the East European Christian-Democratic Union [EECDU] was held in Tbilisi. The guests arrived in the Georgian capital on 23 November, the feast of St. George; they were hosted by the Georgian National-Democratic Party [NDP] as, ideologically, it is a Christian-Democratic type of political organization and a member of the Christian-Democratic International.

On 24 November, the Christian-Democrats had official meetings with the Most Holy and Beatific Ilia II, catholicos-patriarch of all-Georgia, and Eduard Shevardnadze, Republic of Georgia head of state.

Then, the guests visited places inhabited by refugees from Abkhazia and conducted a "roundtable" in the "Mtatsminda" business club where they discussed the Abkhazian question and problems concerning a totalitarian space.

Our guests showed quite a lot of interest in the Abkhazian problem. Members of the Georgian Parliament and the Abkhazian Supreme Council and a representation of refugees participated in the discussion. At the request of Giorgi Chanturia [NDP chairman], the session was chaired by Batoni [Georgian polite form of address] Sandro Kavsadze, chairman of the State Department for the Protection of Human Rights. He informed the guests of the chronological history of the Abkhazian conflict, individual clauses of the agreements that had been violated, submitted numerous examples of outrages committed by the separatists, and finally added that, on the basis of facts, we should conclude that we are dealing with the ethnic cleansing and, to all intents and purposes, genocide of the Georgian population. At the same time, Sandro Kavsadze once again repeated (this time for Eastern Europe to hear) that the key to a settlement of the conflict lay with Russia.

In general, the principal topic of discussion was Russia. Georgian politicians stated with their usual frankness that Russia had openly participated in the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict and that Georgia had lost a war not against Abkhazia but against Russia. Father Gleb Yakunin was interested in knowing: What Russian Armed Forces units had participated in the conflict? Sandro Kavsadze answered that the Georgian side had the relevant documents and would show them without fail to the invited guests. Russian Duma Member Vitaliy Savitskiy stated: "It is sufficient to prove that just one shell was used in order to establish Russia's participation and undermine the authority of our government." [previous sentence published in Russian]

As was revealed during the discussion, the fulfillment of this peace mission entrusted to the Russian Army in no way suits Russia's Christian-Democrats. They believe that NATO should participate in the settlement of the conflict. The name of the Russian defense minister—Pavel Grachev—was often heard. The Russian delegation also stated that the use of the Abkhazian question could lead to the start of reforms in the Russian Army

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

and the removal of Grachev. Father Gleb advised us to work more actively with the foreign mass media in order to win the information war. He also proposed the publication of a "white paper" in which everything would be clarified in detail.

In a personal conversation with us, State Duma Member Batoni Aleksandr Kovalyev pointed out, however, that the North Atlantic military bloc would not concern itself with our problems.

The starting point for both Georgian and foreign politicians was Georgia's statehood and the inviolability of its territorial integrity.

Sandro Kavsadze proposed to the guests that they verify the documentation in the hands of his commission and assess the conclusions adopted so far. Particular importance is attached to the fact that non-Georgian refugees, including a few fairly well-known persons, also participated in this meeting. Ada Marshania, a Georgian deputy and Abkhazian national, called the course taken by Ardzinba [Abkhazian president] a policy of self-destruction.

"We Abkhazians numbered 80,000, possibly a little more, before the war (I do not have current figures at my disposal) and, for understandable reasons, we did not have the right to wage a war." In answer to the question of whether there was opposition to Ardzinba, Kalbatoni Ada gave a positive response and pointed out that the deputies of the Abkhazian Supreme Council invited here represented the so-called legal opposition; there are many who hold different views to Ardzinba but have not yet been able to voice them in public. The opposition movement in Abkhazia is at the moment weak. Astemarova, a Kabardinian national and a member of the Abkhazian Supreme Council, focused attention on the clergymen who had been killed in Abkhazia.

Aleksandre Jikia, a member of the Georgian Parliament and chairman of the NDP bureau in Abkhazia emphasized the following: "If things continue in this way, we should expect the disappearance of the Abkhazian nation itself in the near future and also the assimilation of the Abkhazian people." In the view of a representative from Belarus, a fascist regime is currently being established in Abkhazia. Those participating in the discussion unanimously agreed with this viewpoint.

In general, it was pointed out that this was not only a Georgian-Abkhazian conflict. It was a large-scale operation aimed at restoring the Russian empire, particularly as there were sufficient examples of provocations termed conflicts on the territory of the former USSR.

The participants in the congress approved Valeriy Borshchov as chairman of the statutory commission and Batoni Mkrtchiani, one of the leaders of the Christian-Democrats in Batumi, as chairman of the auditing commission.

Batoni Giorgi Chanturia was elected EECDU general secretary. This is a significant success stemming, first and foremost, from the principled policy conducted by the Georgian politician. It should be pointed out that nobody objected to Chanturia's nomination. Vitaliy Savitskiy was elected president of the Christian-Democrats and Kalbatoni Steburova from Belarus vice president.

The congress adopted a resolution connected with the Abkhazian problem. It was said that, on the initiative of Russia's Christian-Democrats, the Duma would discuss in the near future the Abkhazian question and the processes underway there.

**Resolution of the First Congress of the EECDU**

The first congress of the EECDU discussed:

—Information and observations provided by participants in the congress concerning the situation in Abkhazia (Republic of Georgia);

It recognized the urgency of this question for the preservation of peace and stability not only in the region but also in Eastern Europe;

It took into account that the implementation of the right of the 250,000 people displaced from Abkhazia to return unconditionally to their homes is being delayed on account of the Abkhazian side;

It recognized that the introduction of CIS (Russian Federation) peacekeeping forces has been unable to have a significant influence upon the return of displaced persons to Abkhazia;

It took into account that the actions by the UN aimed at establishing peace have been less effective—and adopted the following resolution:

1. It confirms the territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia and the inviolability of its borders and, at the same time, Abkhazia's autonomy within the Republic of Georgia.

2. It condemns the violence, repression, and violation of human rights taking place on the territory of Abkhazia and the delay by the Abkhazian side in settling the conflict in a peaceful way.

3. It calls on the UN and the world community to become more actively involved in the process of settling the conflict.

4. It views as essential the creation of a commission to establish violation of human rights on a massive scale over the territory of Abkhazia and to elaborate practical recommendations aimed at speeding up the settlement of the conflict.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

The Armenian Christian-Democratic Union refrained from signing the resolution.

## New Political Organization Founded in Georgia

*LD1312213694 Tbilisi SAKINFORM in Russian 1137 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Georgian Ministry of Justice has registered a new political organization called the Ilia Society. Among its founders are well-known scientists, writers, actors, and public figures. The society's aim is to promote the unity of the Georgian people and the republic's entire population on the basis of principles fostered by the great 19th century Georgian writer and public figure, Ilia Chavchavadze.

## 'Catastrophic' Bread Shortages in Abkhazia

*LD1312199294 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] A Russian Red Cross delegation has arrived in Abkhazia and met Abkhaz separatist leader Vladislav Ardzinba. The delegation is studying the possibility of providing humanitarian aid to the region of Abkhazia.

Meanwhile, a catastrophic situation has developed in the region because of bread shortages. Bread is only being distributed to pensioners. The average pension in Abkhazia is three thousand rubles per month.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

## Estonia

### Parliament Protests 'Russian Aggression' in Chechnya

*LD1312142394 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 1300 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[Correspondent Urmas Loit report]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Riigikogu [Parliament] adopted a statement today in which it voices resolute protest against Russian aggression in the Chechen Republic-Ichkeriya. It says that the Russian military activity against Chechnya will bring into warfare thousands of civilians and this in sharp conflict with principles of both international law and human rights. The Estonian Riigikogu appeals to the Russian State Duma, hoping that the Russian State Duma will end this undeclared war.

There were no differences of opinion on this matter at the Riigikogu other than about one single sentence, which ran as follows: The people of Chechnya have declared their country to be an independent state, in full agreement with the right of the people to self-determination.

Because of this sentence, there were even two different drafts under discussion to start with. [passage omitted]

### Luik on Riigikogu Discussion of Chechnya Situation

*LD1312161294 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 1500 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[Correspndent Mati Kirotar report]

[FBIS Translated Text] Today, the goverment discussed the Russian aggression against Chechnya. Foreign Minister Juri Luik, who spoke on this issue earlier today at the Riigikogu, outlined the government's key positions on the Chechen issue at a news conference.

[Begin Luik recording] Like various groups in Estonia, Riigikogu members and the president have been emphasizing both the need to regulate the Chechen conflict in a political way, and to avoid human casualties. The government, too, appealed for the continuation of the talks currently underway in North Ossetia, and to continue them as for as long as it takes. For myself, I would like to add an old saying of Churchill's: "To jaw-jaw is always better than to war-war." And if necessary, the help of mediators could be used.

I would also like to point out that the exacerbation of the situation in Chechnya will inevitably exacerbate tensions in the domestic politics in Russia as a whole. The Chechen conflict has some worrying similarities with the events of Baku and Vilnius in January 1991. Estonia, being Russia's neighbor, is interested in a stable and democratic development of Russia. [end recording]

The foreign minister added that the issue of recognizing or not recognizing Chechnya has not been under discussion at the Riigikogu. Should the Riigikogu, however, adopt a resolution on this matter, a corresponding proposal on the Chechen issue will also be made to the government.

### Fate of Russian Cash Rubles Explained

*LD1312144994 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 1200 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Estonia sent a note today to the Russian embassy in Tallinn, in response to the note [of 6 December] from the Russian Federation's Foreign Ministry which sought explanations about the fate of cash rubles that were taken out of circulation in the summer of 1992 in connection with the introduction of the Estonian kroon. In its note, the Estonian Foreign Ministry draws attention to the fact that under the agreement concluded between the Estonian and Russian Governments on 20 June 1992 in Moscow on mutual obligations in connection with the introduction of the Estonian national currency, the cash rubles that the Estonian side had accumulated during currency exchanges were to be handed over to the Russian side in the course of one month, from the date the national currency was introduced. However, the Republic of Estonia did not succeed in coming to an agreement about the conditions for the handover of the rubles, neither during the course of the one month noted in the agreement nor later—and that despite repeated attempts by the Estonian side.

The Estonian Foreign Ministry's note explains that in the situation where the deadline stipulated by the agreement for the handover of the cash rubles had passed, the Estonian side could see no alternative but to sell the ruble notes as paper for recycling, on a commercial basis, proceeding from the need to free the bank's storage facilities of this cash. The Estonian side also proceeded from the principle enshrined in the preamble of the above-mentioned intergovernmental agreement that the parties in their endeavors refrain from any activity that might bring a financial loss to the other side. Convincing evidence of this is the fact that the Russian side has made its enquiry about the rubles only now, that is, over two years later, says the Estonian Foreign Ministry's note.

### Army Mobile Communication Equipment From Israel Expected

*WS1412104194 Tallinn BNS in English 1553 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tallinn, Dec 13, BNS—The Estonian Armed Forces hope that obtaining mobile communications systems from Israel would help to improve the effectivity of operational command of the armed force units.

Estonia expects TAAS Israel Industries Ltd. to replace earlier consignments of Soviet-made used anti-aircraft

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

guns, which Estonia says were supplied without the country's consent, with modern communication equipment.

The Israeli company has confirmed that the second-hand 23-mm anti-aircraft guns were sent to Estonia as an extra gift parallel to consignments of weapons under a major arms purchase deal.

Tarmo Molder, chancellor of the Estonian Defense Ministry, visited Israel last week for talks with TAAS officials on replacing the anti-aircraft guns with other equipment. Estonia at the meeting submitted a list of equipment that it would like to have instead of the 23-mm guns. TAAS has said it would make a price offer before the end of the year.

The transaction would take place in the form of swapping the anti-aircraft guns for the other equipment, probably communications gear, Estonian officials said. Rein Helme, the chairman of the parliament's defense commission, told BNS the decision to seek replacement of the 23-mm guns was adopted after Estonian experts had found the guns faulty. The swap won't raise the overall value of the arms purchase deal signed between Estonia and TAAS Israel Industries Ltd.

Estonia signed the arms purchase agreement worth more than 49 million U.S dollars with the Israeli company on Jan. 7, 1993. Payment for the weapons is due in two tranches by Feb. 1, 2000. Estonia under the agreement gets combat rifles, mortars, anti-tank weapons, communication equipment and ammunition.

### 1994 Considered 'Successful' for Foreign Policy

*WS1412114494 Tallinn ETA in English 1700 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Estonian Foreign Minister Juri Luik gave a review of Estonian foreign policy in 1994, its general directions and further aims to the parliament on Tuesday [13 December], saying 1994 was successful for Estonian foreign policy.

Luik considered Russian troop withdrawal from Estonia and Estonia's free trade agreement with European Union as the most significant successes of 1994. He expressed content with the fact that conclusion of association agreements with EU in the next six months appeared feasible. It is not impossible that Estonia will join the EU already at the end of this century, Luik said.

Luik said that participation in the Partnership for Peace Programme gave Estonia a concrete possibility to practical integration with NATO. Although enlargement of NATO and WEU is not actual now, efforts on closer ties with NATO have to continue, Luik said. Luik considered the increasing role of Estonia at the UN, CSCE and Council of Europe as significant. He pointed out the continuing support of Sweden and Finland to Estonia, also Denmark's support to Estonia both at Council of Europe and NATO. The practical aid of Germany and its role in Estonia's integration process to Europe is valuable, he said. Luik mentioned also strengthening relations with Poland, Latvia and Lithuania, which is testified by creation of Baltic Council of Ministers.

Luik further dwelt upon Estonian-Russian relations and Estonia's eastern policy. Problems that remain after Russian troop withdrawal e.g. environment situation and illegally residing Russian military pensioners need to be solved. Relations with Russia have to normalize, but they have to be based on equal terms. "Russia should not be given any special rights as to human rights, economics or military matters," Luik stressed. The legal basis of Estonian- Russian border talks has to be Tartu Peace Treaty, Luik confirmed. Luik pointed out Estonia's role in informing international organisations of the human rights situation in Russia. In connection with this Russia's fast acceptance to the Council of Europe has been set under doubt. Luik said that Russia's discriminating customs policy towards the Baltic states has created discontent in European Union, that gives Russia large economic aid.

The former Soviet republics have to be considered as separate units. Estonia's relations with the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus are developing, despite Russia's wish of no such active bilateral relations, Luik said.

Luik stated that the best guarantors of Estonia's security were successful foreign policy, high prestige and clear integration to West. Estonian foreign policy has to be directed to "prevention of crises, finding of friends and neutralizing enemies". Isolationism as political direction is excluded in case of Estonia as a small state, Estonian Foreign Minister said.

## Lithuania

### Brazauskas, Belgian Official Discuss NATO Expansion

*LD1312185994 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] ELTA reported that today Lithuanian President Algirdas Brazauskas received Frank Vandenbroucke, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, who is currently on an official visit in Lithuania. [passage omitted]

Lithuanian-Belgium mutual economic and trade relations were discussed during the talks. It was said that the present relations did not correspond to the economic potential of both countries. Confidence was expressed that these relations would become more vigorous in the future.

Algirdas Brazauskas asked how Lithuania's chances of becoming an associate member of the European Union were assessed in Belgium. Frank Vandenbroucke said that according to him, Lithuania, like other Baltic states, should be admitted to the European Union with the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

above-mentioned status by June 1995. The mandate for negotiations has already been granted and the minister expected that the negotiations would be successful.

At the same time, Mr. Vandenbroucke reminded that associated membership involved not only the prospect of becoming a full member of the European Union, but it also raised certain demands. [passage indistinct]

The guest wanted to know the Lithuanian leader's opinion on Russian policy concerning the possible expansion of NATO. Algirdas Brazauskas said that there was no need to dramatize the situation just because Russia was against the expansion of NATO. According to Brazauskas, Western politicians should explain to the Russian officials and its people that recently the aims and tasks of NATO have changed significantly. Meanwhile, in Russia the opinion still prevails that NATO is her main enemy. Nobody in Europe needs the image of an alleged enemy, Algirdas Brazauskas stressed. To disperse such opinions is the duty of all politicians, the Lithuanian president said.

### Prospective Date for EU Membership Set for 2000

*LD1312224894 Vilnius Radio Vilnius in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Lithuanian Foreign Minister Povilas Gylys said that the year 2000 is a likely date for Lithuania's membership in the European Union.

He commented at a press conference on Tuesday [13 December] on Lithuania's striving, as noted by Prime Minister Slezevicius, to join the European Union by the beginning of next century. Frank Vandenbroucke, Belgian vice-premier and foreign minister, currently on a visit to Lithuania, at the same conference reservedly but positively evaluated Lithuania's ambitious plans. On 15 December in Brussels Lithuanian and EU [European Union] representatives will open negotiations on an agreement on associated membership. In the first half of next year the talks are expected to be concluded and eventually an agreement should be signed and ratified.

The agreement on associated membership will ensure a permanent political dialogue between Lithuania and the European Union. It will enable the Lithuanian state leader to take part in a EU summit meeting each year.

According to the Belgian foreign minister, associated membership will provide Lithuania with the same starting position as that of other Central European states. According to Vandenbroucke, the EU summit meeting in Essen last week gave a new figurative meaning to the joining of the EU: not of a railway but of a highway—the finishing time will depend on the speed of each car and the skill of the driver.

### Belarusian Prime Minister Arrives for Talks

*LD1312172394 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1300 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] ELTA reported that Mikhail Chyhir, prime minister of the Republic of Belorussia [Belarus], arrived in Lithuania today to hold negotiations.

Adolfas Slezevicius, head of the Lithuanian Government, met the visitor on the Lithuanian-Belorussian state border. Negotiations between the Lithuanian and Belorussian delegations are currently under way. It is expected that issues concerning the state border, cooperation between custom houses, and problems of trade and power engineering will be discussed .

President of Lithuania Algirdas Brazauskas is to receive the Belorussian Prime Minister at 1600.

### Slezevicius Discusses Economic Links

*LD1312202294 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1700 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Negotiations of a Belarusian government delegation, led by Prime Minister Mikhail Chyhir, which is on a brief visit in Lithuania, and of a Lithuanian delegation led by Prime Minister Adolfas Slezevicius, were held in Vilnius today.

The delegations discussed the implementation of agreements reached at the last meeting in the Belarusian capital. Many issues concerning bilateral relations were discussed. The delegations discussed the tariffs of transit cargoes, although Belarusian transit through our territory is four times lower than of that in Belarus. It was promised to take of the interests of our transport workers into consideration.

It was agreed to complete the drafting and to have ready for possible signing in February an agreement between the two governments on the double taxation of income and capital and on prevention of fiscal violations.

The Belarusian leader said that his country agreed to hand over to Lithuania, free of charge, technical documentation of the high tension power supply lines on our territory. This will be taken care of by the negotiators of both countries during their meeting tomorrow. In addition, the possibility was discussed of handing over to Lithuania the geodesic and cartography material which is at present in Minsk.

Heads of customs offices will meet next week on the Lithuanian side. It was decided that they will agree during that meeting on joint work of the customs offices and border control posts.

Issues concerning payments of mutual debts in the sphere of transport and energy were also discussed.

Further, the issue of how to solve the problem of the [word indistinct] technical building at the Ignalina

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

nuclear power station and the Belarusian sanatorium in Druskininkai. The fate of the latter will be decided by the Lithuanian Seimas.

Views were exchanged on the buildings of the embassies of both states in Vilnius and Minsk.

A group of experts discussed during the meeting issues concerning the interstate border.

The Belarusian premier Mikhail Chyhir was received by Lithuanian President Algirdas Brazauskas.

### Border Delimitation, Transit Talks

*WS1412105094 Tallinn BNS in English 1857 GMT 13 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vilnius, Dec 13, BNS—Lithuanian Prime Minister Adolfas Slezevicius and his Belarusian colleague Mikhail Chyhir met in Vilnius Tuesday [13 December] to head a round of talks on border delimitation, transit and some other issues.

The delegations approved expert proposals for determining specific sections of the Lithuanian-Belarusian border.

The Belarusian premier pointed to progress in using the Klaipeda seaport for transporting Belarusian goods to other countries, a spokesman for the Lithuanian Government said. The export of certain Belarusian goods through Klaipeda increased tenfold, which aroused interest of private companies in Belarus, Chyhir said.

Officials also discussed prices for transit. Belarus promised to review its prices, which are presently 4 times higher than the sums charged for transit through Lithuania.

The sides agreed to set up a joint commission to encourage closer trade ties between Lithuania and Belarus. The commission will be headed by Lithuanian Industry and Trade Minister Kazimieras Klimasauskas and Belarusian Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Mikhail Marinich. In Vilnius, the two ministers signed an agreement on economic and trade cooperation.

During Chyhir's visit to Vilnius he also met with President Algirdas Brazauskas. The two agreed that presidents would meet to sign a bilateral political treaty as soon as the whole length of the border between Lithuania and Belarus is determined, the Lithuanian president's foreign policy assistant, Dainius Trinkunas, said.

### Peaceful Outcome in Chechnya Supported

*LD1412114994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1131 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladlas Burbulis]

Vilnius December 14 TASS—The Lithuanian Prime-Minister Adolfas Slezevicius said in his traditional address on national radio today that the Lithuanian stance on developments in Chechnya is that Lithuania fully supports the idea of peaceful settlement in the Chechen Republic by means of talks and without bloodshed.

However, the prime minister noted that Russo-Lithuanian agreements contain Lithuania's commitments on the recognition of Russia's territorial integrity and inviolability of its borders. Proceeding from this principle, Lithuania believes that the Chechen problem is Russia's internal affair, the prime minister said.

The same attitude towards Chechnya has been expressed by the Lithuanian President Algidras Brazauskas and parliamentary speaker Cheslovas Yurshenas, the prime minister added.

### Swedish Court Sentences Nuclear Blackmailer

*WS1412120694 Tallinn BNS in English 0949 GMT 14 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Stockholm, Dec 14, BNS—A Lithuanian man who blackmailed the Swedish Government by threatening to blow up the Ignalina nuclear plant in Lithuania was sentenced Tuesday to a two-year jail term. The sentence was handed down by a Swedish district court after a 1.5-hour trial.

Kestutis Mazuika, 52, was arrested Nov. 7 after he walked into the Swedish prime minister's office and threatened to blow up Ignalina unless he was paid 8 million U.S. dollars.

Mazuika's lawyer Gunnar Berg told BNS that both he and his client are pleased with such a mild sentence, because the defendant faced up to six years in prison. The defendant pleaded guilty, but insisted he was forced to convey the threat on behalf of a criminal organization called NUC-41"W."

Gunnar said the court asked Mazuika if he would like to be tried in Lithuania. The defendant categorically rejected the idea.

The 39 days that Mazuika spent in solitary confinement after his arrest will be deducted from his prison term. Gunnar said punishment may later be slashed by a third for good behavior.

Mazuika can be extradited to Lithuania only after he serves his prison sentence. But Sweden may refuse to hand over the man if he will manage to prove that he would face additional punishment in Lithuania.

Mazuika may also appeal the sentence, but Gunnar says it is very unlikely that this could happen.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

## SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.